

## r Carter breaks off diplomatic relations with Iran

1 States yesterday broke diplomatic relations with Iran. Carter announced that the country by midnight will be banned.

Iranian assets in America may be used to compensate the hostages and their families. No visas will be given to Iranians. If these measures fail to produce results other steps may be taken.

## Iran students to keep hostages

Iranian students in America may be used to compensate the hostages and their families. No visas will be given to Iranians. If these measures fail to produce results other steps may be taken.

effectively ruled out a transfer of American hostages from the control of militant students (Our Tehran Correspondent writes).

After a meeting this morning with President Bani-Sadr, Mr. Sadeq Qotbadeh, the Foreign Minister, and two other Revolutionary Council members, the Ayatollah said in a statement that the hostages and American Embassy in Tehran should stay in the hands of the students.

## Equestrians decide to boycott the Olympics

By Robin Young  
The British Equestrian Federation yesterday supported the Government's call for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics, and thus saved the Royal Family a good deal of possible embarrassment.

The federation, whose president is Colonel Harry Llewellyn, a former Olympic show-jumper, announced that it would not be sending any British teams to compete in Moscow this summer, unless the Government changed its mind and advised that British competitors should go after all.

The decision means that there will be no question of Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips, the best known of the country's three-day eventers, going to Moscow.

Captain Phillips, who was a member of the British team which won a gold medal in the three-day event at the Munich Olympics in 1972, was thought to have a good chance of selection again this year, though the princess, who rode in the 1976 team in Montreal, does not have a horse of Olympic calibre.

Had Captain Phillips' selection been confirmed after the Badminton horse trials starting on April 17, Princess Anne would have been expected by many to accompany her husband on a tour of the Games.

The equestrian federation was one of only five associations which did not support the British Olympic Association's vote last month to accept the Soviet Union's invitation to the Moscow Olympics, asking for the decision to be deferred.

Yesterday's decision does not help the cause of Edinburgh, president of the International Equestrian Federation. In that position he is expected to attend the Games, though no decision has yet been taken.

Shortly before its statement, the equestrian federation had announced a shortlist of seven from which the British show-jumping team for Moscow would have been chosen.

The showjumpers, who were held at the Duke of Edinburgh's Palace, were Robert Smith, the son of Harvey Smith; Rowland Fernyhough; Graham Fletcher; Liz Edgar; Nick Skelton; John Whitaker and Mark Phillips.

A federation spokesman said that the seven were unanimous in their support of the decision not to go.

The three-day eventers who, in addition to Captain Phillips, will miss the chance to add to their laurels are Richard Meade, who won team gold medals in 1968 and 1972, and an individual gold medal in 1972, and Miss Lucinda Prior-Palmer, the former European champion.



Archbishop Robert Runcie drumming up support yesterday for an Easter youth pilgrimage which attracted a thousand young people to Canterbury and was, he said, "a great treat".

## Thousands in battles on resort beaches

By Staff Reporters

Seaside resorts were yesterday counting the cost of a weekend of violence by thousands of youths.

At Scarborough there were 217 arrests and 30 injured; in Brighton there were 56 arrests and in Southport police fought for over 10 hours to break up violence among invading teenagers.

At Scarborough 3,000 scooter-riding "mods" and hangers-on turned the beaches into a battleground and caused thousands of pounds of damage to shops.

Police reinforcements were standing by last night after word that motor cycling "rockers" intended to invade the resort.

There were 217 arrests over the weekend and 30 people, including one police officer, were injured and received hospital treatment.

At a special court at Scarborough yesterday eight of those arrested were fined a total of nearly £2,000.

The principal fine was against a motorist from Doncaster, Keith Parfitt, aged 19, who was fined £650, and a chef from Leicester, Martin Dilkes, aged 18, who was fined £500. Both were found guilty of assault and threatening behaviour.

Some of them had travelled from as far away as Portsmouth, the Midlands and Newcastle. A few took their

Continued on page 2, col 3

## NUT says 'no' to pay-talk strings

Delegates to the National Union of Teachers' conference agreed to endorse the continuation of separate discussions on conditions of service with the working party set up by the employers and the teachers' unions, but voted to oppose any attempt to link conditions with pay negotiations.

The National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers said it was unlikely to urge its members to strike on the TUC's day of action on May 14.

## City accountant criticized

Sir Charles Hardie, aged 70, a well-known City chartered accountant, is severely criticized in a report for failing to qualify the 1973 accounts of the British Bangladesh Trust of Mr John Stonehouse, the former MP.

## Thailand camp closed

Increasing lawlessness at the Khao-I-Dang refugee camp in Thailand—including murder, rape and armed robbery—has led to the dispersal of 110,000 Kampuchean into smaller encampments. The main camp will be rebuilt to take no more than 30,000 people.

## Lefebvre defiance

Mgr Marcel Lefebvre, the rebel French archbishop, carried his defiance of the Vatican to Italy by celebrating the outlawed Tridentine Mass in a Venice church. Police intervened to prevent fighting between the archbishop's traditionalist followers and hecklers who shouted "Fascist" at him.

Continued on page 2, col 3

## Test for Edwardes plan as BL workers return

Sir Michael Edwardes, chairman of B.L. faces another test of his aggressive style of management today when the management-imposed pay and conditions package comes into force for most of the company's 86,000 manual workers.

Senior shop stewards at Cowley will recommend strike action over the new working practices.

## United gain ground

Manchester United beat Bolton 3-1 to move two points nearer Liverpool at the top of the first division. In the second division the front runners, Birmingham and Chelsea, dropped home points.

## Attack on Cuban refugees

Havana radio attacked the thousands of Cuban refugees in the Peruvian Embassy as "delinquents and gangsters". But it said that those who left the embassy could obtain passes enabling them to return and apply for visas.

## Labour conference backed

The planned Labour Party conference to coordinate strategy against the Government, which is opposed by Mr James Callaghan, received support from the left-wing Campaign for Labour Party Democracy.

## Stavanger: Engineers righted the Henrik Ibsen oil rig with no one hurt but Britain called for an urgent investigation and report

Cyprus: A four-page Special Report from both sides of the divided island.

## Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 21, 22; Appointments, 5, 20, 21; Salerooms and Antiques, 20

Continued on page 2, col 3

## n-Iraq conflict grows worse

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for the death of the Iraqi Ba'athist Government "has come", said an official in the President's office. He described the Iraqi regime as "this clockwork toy of world predator imperialism", a common Iranian reference to America.

Iranian gendarmes officials said today that about 70 "Iraqi insurgents" had attacked installations in the small Natf-shahr frontier oilfield with anti-tank grenades and mortars. The attack cut supplies to the refinery, a measure 18,000 miles from the border, many of them Iranian nationals long resident in Iraq.

Officials in Ham province, on the border with Iraq, blamed for an explosion which blew up seven oil and gas pipelines serving the refinery in Abadan. Officials said the explosion had cut refinery production from 580,000 barrels a day to 395,000. Revolutionary Guards today said they had chased off other saboteurs attempting to blow up a pipeline near Ahwaz.

As Iraq recalled all its diplomatic staff from Baghdad in response to the crisis, frontier officials claimed the Iraqis were still herding members of the Muslim Shia sect across the border, many of them Iranian nationals long resident in Iraq.

Continued on page 6, col 7

## UN Irish soldiers d in Lebanon

17—Irish units Nations peace- s and Lebanon has supported by ted artillery fice ion today for the using. soldier was ser- d and 10 others he militias in the routed yesterday. rained imperus rategic bridge of the Lebanese ources said. e broke out amid of Israeli attacks towns and Palest- camps. Israeli ided the coastal 50 miles south of the neighbouring ms of Rashidiyeh i Shimali. e were reported ants had to seek hers as the shell- at the residential ng between the ajor Saad Haddad i Battalion of the s force apparent- comexion with a terrilla raid across into the Israeli Xigay Am, diplo- said. d has repeatedly Irish contingent of with the Palestin- s and facilitating ion into his "Free

Lebanon," a narrow strip of land along the Israeli border.

One Irish private lost an eye and was seriously wounded in the fighting early today, sources said. He was taken to a hospital in the Israeli town of Haifa.

The identity of the victim was not disclosed immediately, but the sources said he was from Galway, Ireland.

Major Haddad's troops, which captured 10 Irish soldiers seized also an Irish armoured personnel carrier, in apparent retaliation, the Irish soldiers were "holding 20 Haddad people in custody".

Major Haddad met United Nations officials later in the day in what observers interpreted as an attempt to restore calm to the region.

In Sidon, representatives of the Kurdish Workers' Party and the Armenian Secret Army announced that they joined forces to gain independence from Turkey.

## Sadat leaves for US amid signs of Egyptian discontent

correspondent.  
7  
Sadat of Egypt r a summit meeting on with President attempt to revive ked Middle East

by May 26, the deadline set by the Camp David accords. He did not elaborate.

Mr Carter, for whom failure in the Middle East would constitute a serious setback in foreign policy, especially in the presidential election year, has arranged a separate meeting with Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, also in Washington for next week.

The autonomy negotiations are deadlocked over the authority an elected Palestinian Council would have. Egypt seeks maximum powers for judicial, legislative and executive—with a view that the territory should eventually become a state in its own right.

Israel has so far maintained that such a council should have as little authority as possible, even in municipal matters, and has vowed to retain control of the land, including east Jerusalem, which it annexed after the 1967 war.

Egyptian negotiators say that the prime issue clogging the talks is Israel's refusal to specify its security needs. They accuse Israel of using the term to slip in the bud any suggestion advanced by Egypt to break the logjam. The Israelis have said that their national security needs would be discussed at a later stage in the talks.

Mr Carter's attempts to bring the two parties to an agreement that would represent some tangible progress are further complicated by the continuing Israeli policy of establishing Jewish settlements in the West Bank in defiance of American, Egyptian and world opinion.

## Israel revenge attacks expected after terrorist raid on kibbutz

From Christopher Walker  
Jerusalem, April 7  
Widespread tension was reported in Lebanon tonight in expectation of Israeli attacks against Palestinian targets after the bloody terrorist raid on a border kibbutz in northern Galilee.

## Britain's 'China mentality'

From Michael Binyon  
Moscow, April 7  
A commentator for Pravda today suggested that Britain had adopted China's mentality in deciding that, as a poor country, it had little to lose from war.

Mr Vsevolod Ovchinnikov, the newspaper's formerly London correspondent, said Britain was now preparing to spend millions of pounds on means of mass destruction such as chemical weapons. This money would be "poured down the drain" when Britain was trying to prove to its EEC partners that it was the poorest of them all.

"Where does this sick fascination for nuclear and chemical weapons come from? Could it be that the British Defence Minister during his recent visit to Peking found himself in agreement with the theory that that poor countries have nothing much to lose from war and suffer much less from it than rich ones?"

The article said the defence White Paper recently presented in Parliament was proof that the £900m cut from housing and social welfare budgets were being wasted in satisfying the military hysteria.

Britain's gross national income was a third of Japan's yet the country spent twice as much on its military budget.

"No other Nato country with a stronger economy than Britain's spend such a large share of its national reserves on its military needs."

## The Times

We apologize to readers in the London area where The Times, in common with other national newspapers, was not distributed yesterday because of a dispute between drivers and wholesalers. Some of yesterday's items are reprinted today for the benefit of our London readers.

Dispute report, page 2









How convenient that you can fly with Swissair from 12 destinations in Eastern Europe to 29 destinations in Western Europe.



How convenient that you can fly with Swissair from 28 destinations in Southern Europe to 16 destinations in Northern Europe. **swissair**

How convenient that you can fly with Swissair from 29 destinations in Western Europe to 15 destinations in Eastern Europe. **swissair**











Peking, April 10.—(AP)—Sihanouk, prince of Cambodia, returned to North Korea after a three-month tour of Europe and North America. He will have a brief visit to Peking.



## ERSEAS

## Kampuchians to close refugee camp after wave of murder and robbery

Neil Kelly, April 7, says the Khmer Rouge Government is dispersing Kampuchians because of rape, armed robbery and crimes against a refugee.

United Nations say the Khmer Rouge will be rebuilt to withstanding monsoon floods. The camp will be closed for no more than 30,000 people. There will be no more should a new wave of Kampuchians sweep the border.

Asing lawlessness in the which has also involved soldiers and local resistance prompted the authorities to break up what has been the largest "Khmer Rouge" world into several encampments in Thailand's border region. As weapons, ammunition, and other goods have frequent shootings in an unknown number of have died since the camp was closed last November. "Brokers" have stolen 10 orphan children from the camp and arguments men have caused deaths. The camp has three known where fighting has been going on between Kampuchians and Thai soldiers. In Dang, eight miles from the border, has been a "house of horrors" last stand. It houses a proportion of the country's middle-class families. Continuing enterprise is everywhere—tailors and kiosk shops, gold dealers, and selling food and drink, and pens.

of the refugees are traditional handicrafts

to sell among themselves and to visitors. At least 20,000 young people in the camp are attending classes of some sort.

Another group of 27,000 Kampuchians who were willing or reluctant supporters of the Khmer Rouge Government are being rehoused or dispersed from the Sa Kaeo camp, about 30 miles south-west of Khao-I-Dang. They complain they are victims of a terror campaign being waged by camp leaders who are former Khmer Rouge officers led by Colonel Phak Lim.

Because food distribution is in their hands, Colonel Lim and his men can control the camp inmates. They impose the same brutal discipline which disgraced the Khmer Rouge's four years of rule in Kampuchea.

Anyone stepping out of line is punished by being buried up to the neck for half a day or being exposed all day to the sun while tied to iron roofing. Most of the complaints have been confirmed by international relief workers who have asked Thai authorities repeatedly to remove Colonel Lim from the camp. The colonel has also been accused of trying to force men and able-bodied women back across the border to fight the Vietnamese.

Money in Kampuchea: Government shops have reopened in west and central Kampuchea to trade in basic commodities following the reintroduction of money after an absence of almost five years, the Kampuchean SPK news agency reported today.

Money was abolished in Kampuchea after the Khmer Rouge takeover in April, 1975. The Vietnamese-backed Government in Phnom Penh which ousted the Khmer Rouge 16 months ago, began issuing money last month.—Reuters.

## 'Dust bowl' threat in Australian drought

From Our Correspondent Melbourne, April 7

Australia appears to be facing a crippling drought. More than 650,000 square miles of land has already been declared drought-stricken and farmers expect the coming dry winter months to worsen the situation.

According to one report the southern half of Australia is in danger of becoming a giant dust bowl within the next month. The northern half of the outback also needs rain urgently. Some towns in inland New South Wales are already short of water.

So far stock losses have been light, but it is believed that thousands of kangaroos are dying of thirst and starvation in remote areas of New South Wales and Queensland.

Dr Robert Bain, of the Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economics, says that if present conditions continue, inland Australia will be in the grip of a severe drought within a month. At present there are 26 million beef cattle and 137 million sheep in Australia, which, he says, is the lowest level for some time.

One result of the impending drought has been that graziers have entered a scramble to either sell stock or ferry it to more fertile areas. There are record stocks at sale yards, especially in New South Wales where producers are trying to reduce stock levels to a minimum before winter.

The sale yard glut and a lessening of demand for Australian beef in America have pushed down prices by 30 cents (15p) to 35 cents a kilogram live weight.

Because of the water shortage, posters and pamphlets in some inland towns warn residents of water restrictions.



Bang on target as usual comes the great house of Christian Dior. Will we British ever learn the lesson of merchandising, marketing, promoting and believing in high fashion? This is a selection from Monsieur Dior (the real one happens to be the great sewing machine in the sky, but you would never notice) and it exemplifies what Tommy Nutter was saying about menswear just now. Beautifully made, classic designs, quality, confidence. Jörn Langberg, master-mind of Dior in London, agrees that the look is crucial to the job. Look young, look contemporary. Any age can look young in spirit. From Dior you can now achieve a raincoat, sunspecs, hanky, socks, tie, shirt or set fire to the whole lot with a light. Dior is available from major department stores and best menswear shops. Average prices, suits around £150, shirts £22, ties £15, a raincoat £90.

Drawings by Paul Peacock.

## Fashion

by Prudence Glynn



Get out the Cherryblossom and shine your shoes. Adjust your tie (which may be a little narrower), calm the colour of your shirt, which you may permit a somewhat smaller collar. Put on your nest dark suit, and you are all set for Claridges or the dole queue.

What is selling in menswear now is the suit: classic, good quality cloth, off-the-peg, just in menswear the only real trend is safety, so it is in menswear because when economic times are hard, dress reverts to the look of propriety and consolidation. Forget the unstructured look.

A little adventurousness can happen at weekends. Unless you are in the women's magazine home-knit cardigan and regulation cravat set (ideally the cravat should have bogus forces or school colours on it), you can still wear the polo sweater, blazer jacket, cords or jeans. The jeans should be baggy at the top and narrow at the ankle. Very flash.

All this I have first-hand from one of the nicest, brightest and most consistently successful menswear designers in this country, Tommy Nutter. The point about Tommy is that he operates right across the market. No bid in a gilded Savile Row cage, he makes a ready-to-wear collection for Austin Reed, who sell more suits than anybody, I think, but he also does couture work for Kilgour of Dover Street. There, they hang up your pattern in a brown-paper parcel from a rail on the ceiling. (What happens if you change between suits? At £500 a go anyone could be forgiven for leaving just a few years between ordering the pintipes. . . .) As of next spring they will have "Tommy Nutter for Kilgour". He will be doing a range of coordinated shirts, ties, knits, jackets and trousers. The jackets and trousers will retail at about £300 the ensemble. Every time is going to have green tassel on it, which made me a bit nervous after all that Austrian-Hungarian gawd in Paris. But he is a splendid designer so I wait without too much repudiation to discover exactly what he means.

With women's fashion so dull, I had looked for a revival on the menswear side. We have caught up, or almost, so that we can afford to flap in our frock. But as so much masculinist I would love men to sprint ahead into something much more jolly. Sir Geoffrey, you are now the most important man in men's fashion.

## Islanders go back to test atoll

Guam, April 7.—The of the Pacific atoll of will tomorrow get its homeland which was from them more than 30 to make way for the mission of the hydrogen

return of the islanders will be marked by ceremony on Wednesday arranged by the States Army Corps of

4,000 workers clad in clothing have worked years to clean up the 40 islands and clear from 43 nuclear explosion. The programme cost £45m.

people will find that one island, which together a land mass of less than one square mile has been. The first hydrogen in October, 1952, vapor-

Government of the Trust of the Pacific Islands, led by the United will bring back 500 of islanders after removing the radioactive soil and ing it in a giant crater with cement.

als say they have learnt previous cleansing effort in atoll, and the island is believed, will be safe. Bikini resettlement in failure in 1978 when ces of radioactivity were and the islanders were to be evacuated for a time.—Reuters.

## ce killed by ry villagers

April 7.—Two police-ers beaten to death and y was seriously injured y villagers near Silliguri, Bengal, today, the Press of India reported.

Police official said a squad Matikunda village after ng a report of attacks by . But the villagers, d by the failure to catch andia, turned on the —Reuters.

## Philippines peace moves foreign country

Manila, April 7.—The separatist National Liberation Front (NLF) and the Philippine Government have been secretly to prepare talks to settle the Muslim on in the southern pines, President Marcos a television interview today.

said he had sent repre-atives to meet in a foreign country, he did not identify. The has led the seven-year in revolt.

o have sat down with of the representatives ere sent here. Mr Marcos a the interview recorded day, 240 miles north of

## Communist ministers in Delhi for Afghan talks

Delhi, April 7.—Séñor Isidoro Malmierca, the Cuban Minister, arrived in Delhi today from talks in Kabul to discuss ways to defuse the Afghan crisis with the Indian Government.

Mr Phan Van Dong, the Vietnamese Prime Minister, also flew to Delhi for an official visit expected to focus in part on the situation in Afghanistan. He was being followed later, in the day by Mr Nikolai Firubin, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, who is on his way back to Moscow after discussing the Kremlin's intervention in Afghanistan with Nepalese and Burmese leaders.

Séñor Malmierca, who had talks yesterday with President Karmal of Afghanistan, told reporters he had been sent to India by President Castro in his capacity as chairman of the non-aligned movement. Dr Castro offered last month to mediate between Kabul and Pakistan, which Kabul has accused of aiding Afghan guerrillas.

Séñor Malmierca said he had not brought any specific proposal from Dr Castro, but hoped his talks would help to find a

political and peaceful solution to the situation in South Asia. Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, while critical of the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, has been pressing for a political and diplomatic solution.

Alghan call-up: Tass reports that Kabul has announced a "voluntary call-up" of school leavers, who will serve for six months, and then have the right to join the reserve. The Ministry of Defence announcement also provided for NCOs who had already served two years to rejoin the Army.

The measures appeared designed to strengthen the office corps of the Afghan Army, which has shrunk through desertions to about 40,000.—Reuters.

Town taken: After fierce fighting with Soviet and Afghan Army troops, guerrillas took the town of Kama, a Muslim group announced today.

Kama is five miles from Jalalabad. Guerrillas claimed they have liberated the town for the second time within a fortnight.—Agence France-Press.

## Chad factions sign fifth ceasefire of civil war

Paris, April 7.—Leaders of the rival factions in the Chad civil war signed a ceasefire today due to take effect tomorrow—thus ending 17 consecutive days of savage fighting.

Supporters of President Goukouni Oueddei and those of Mr Hissene Habre, the Defence Minister, have been fighting each other for control of Ndjamena, the capital, since March 22.

Four other ceasefires have been announced during the course of the latest fighting, but none of them was respected.

The latest agreement is to go into effect at noon local time.

President Gnassingbé Eyadema of Togo, who arrived on a mediation mission on Saturday, has been asked to seek a

neutral African force to police the ceasefire.

President Goukouni's Government of National Union was formed last August under an agreement signed by all 11 of Chad's political and military factions.

Libyan statement: A Libyan Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by Tripoli radio stated that Libya could not stand by and watch while an international plot threatened the people of Chad.

The statement, monitored in Paris, said: "Any attempt to keep the states participating in the Lagos Conference (Libya, Sudan, Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria) out of a settlement of the conflict is in fact aimed only at backing the rebellion." —AP, UPI and Agence France-Press.

## Four sentenced to death for drug trafficking

Kuala Lumpur, April 7.—A woman and three men tricked by an American undercover narcotics agent were sentenced to death by the High Court here today for trafficking in about 21g of heroin.

The woman, Lim Boy Nooi, aged 45, and the men, Chang Liang Sang, 41; Wong Ng Ching, 25, and Leong Teck Kee, alias Leong Teck Foo, aged 29, were found guilty of committing the offence at an hotel here in November 1977.

The court heard that the Anti-Narcotic Bureau here contacted its counterpart in the United States after receiving information that the four were looking for a European buyer to purchase a large quantity of heroin.

A United States Drug Enforcement Administration agent subsequently flew to Malaysia to pose as the buyer. The four accused were caught in the act by the police.

A person convicted under the Drug Trafficking Act would receive a mandatory sentence of life imprisonment or death as opposed to the Drug Possession Act which carries a lighter sentence. The four were charged under the Drug Trafficking Act in view of the amount of heroin involved.—Agence France-Press.



Tommy Nutter 'Couture' design for the Harris Tweed Association. Spring 1980. Lightweight Harris Tweed mess jacket in yellow ochre check with lovet spot patch pockets and edges. Brown spot waistcoat and claret herringbone trousers. Primrose cotton T shirt.

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## SPORT

## Racing

## Nureyev should dance home in his dress rehearsal for Newmarket

From Desmond Stannisham,  
French Racing Correspondent,  
Paris, April 7

Nureyev should dominate his five rivals in tomorrow's seven-furlong Prix de la Forêt de St. Germain. The 1979 champion, who won the Prix de la Forêt de St. Germain in 1979, will see that a true pace is set in the early stages and the changes to Nureyev's stable will be a cast-off from the French Boudin stable.

Nureyev has raced only once in his life. Last November he triumphed in the Prix de la Forêt de St. Germain, a five-furlong race, at St. Germain. Last Wednesday I saw Nureyev go through his preparation for the Prix de la Forêt de St. Germain. Nureyev was an ever increasing six lengths ahead of Boltron, 11 before the start. Nureyev was carrying virtually the same weight. Normally in April a four-year-old should give a three-year-old 15 lb over seven furlongs, according to the official weight-for-age tables. Nureyev was carrying 120 lb.

When the group passed Boudin, Nureyev was an ever increasing six lengths ahead of Boltron, 11 before the start. Nureyev was carrying virtually the same weight. Normally in April a four-year-old should give a three-year-old 15 lb over seven furlongs, according to the official weight-for-age tables. Nureyev was carrying 120 lb.

Boudin should also take the Prix Imprudence with Fyral, even

though he should be narrowly held by the former English filly—Taschere, who won the Prix de la Forêt de St. Germain in 1979, will see that a true pace is set in the early stages and the changes to Nureyev's stable will be a cast-off from the French Boudin stable.

The brilliant acceleration of Three Troikas proved decisive in this afternoon's 10-furlong Prix d'Harcourt at Longchamp, which was run on good ground in a time of 2:01.1. Nureyev was one and a half lengths ahead of Galt, who just pipped Le Marmot for second place. Camarillo and High Sierra were just behind in fourth and fifth position.

Three Troikas, who started an odds-on favourite, will now run in the Prix de la Forêt de St. Germain. Camarillo and High Sierra were just behind in fourth and fifth position.

A furlong and a half from the line Le Marmot challenged Camarillo, but shortly afterwards Three Troikas swept past the leaders to win comfortably from the fast finishing Camarillo. Nureyev was well pleased with Le Marmot, who he thought had not quite recovered from a minor training accident incurred a month ago.

Nice Havrais, superbly ridden by Freddie Head, took the Prix de la Forêt de St. Germain in 1979, will see that a true pace is set in the early stages and the changes to Nureyev's stable will be a cast-off from the French Boudin stable.

The 15-furlong Prix de la Forêt de St. Germain was won by Nureyev, who was one and a half lengths ahead of Galt, who just pipped Le Marmot for second place. Camarillo and High Sierra were just behind in fourth and fifth position.

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Boudin should also take the Prix Imprudence with Fyral, even

## New Berry testifies to Walwyn's talents

By Michael Phillips,  
Racing Correspondent,  
Basing, in the lovely sunshine,

Basking in the lovely sunshine, a large holiday crowd had plenty to shout about at Kempton Park yesterday. Willie Carson, Lester Piggott and Joe Mercer, the three champions of the year, were all in the field. The 11-furlong Prix de la Forêt de St. Germain was won by Nureyev, who was one and a half lengths ahead of Galt, who just pipped Le Marmot for second place. Camarillo and High Sierra were just behind in fourth and fifth position.

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Boudin should also take the Prix Imprudence with Fyral, even

Boudin should also take the Prix Imprudence with Fyral, even

Principle got Michael Stone off the mark when he started home in the Playboys Handicap at Newmarket.

Stone was particularly relieved because his early season plans had gone up in smoke when the stable became bedevilled by the virus. Piggott rode Sam, the first winner, which was a relief. The 11-furlong Prix de la Forêt de St. Germain was won by Nureyev, who was one and a half lengths ahead of Galt, who just pipped Le Marmot for second place. Camarillo and High Sierra were just behind in fourth and fifth position.

Three Troikas, who started an odds-on favourite, will now run in the Prix de la Forêt de St. Germain. Camarillo and High Sierra were just behind in fourth and fifth position.

A furlong and a half from the line Le Marmot challenged Camarillo, but shortly afterwards Three Troikas swept past the leaders to win comfortably from the fast finishing Camarillo. Nureyev was well pleased with Le Marmot, who he thought had not quite recovered from a minor training accident incurred a month ago.

Boudin should also take the Prix Imprudence with Fyral, even

Boudin should also take the Prix Imprudence with Fyral, even

## Daletta too speedy for National rivals

From an Irish Racing Correspondent,  
Dublin, April 7

In a race of changing fortunes, Daletta came through after the first fence to overhaul and beat Eggon to win the richest prize ever offered for a steeplechase in Ireland in yesterday's Distillers Grand National at Fairyhouse. Daletta was ridden by a man from the start, Mike's Honour, and he led by the time they had jumped the third fence. Early on the final straight the two leaders started to wobble and their measure was taken a mile from home by Eggon, who then went into a three-length lead.

Daletta had to face a strong challenge as Ted Walsh moved forward on the outside to challenge Daletta. On the turn for home Daletta slipped past Eggon and was the definite leader as they came to the second last fence when he fell. All this time, however, Daletta had been making steady progress from the back of the field and on the flat he had too much speed for his opponent.

Daletta has now run three times since changing stables and is unbeaten for his new owner. He won more than £10,000 in the Embassy Premier Chase Final at Ballydoon Park in February and yesterday's prize was in excess of £21,000. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that in 1981 he will do the job for which he was purchased.

Boudin should also take the Prix Imprudence with Fyral, even

Boudin should also take the Prix Imprudence with Fyral, even

## Bonol's victory leaves Birch difficult choice

By Michael Seely,  
Racing Correspondent,  
London, April 7

Bonol achieved a life-long ambition when winning the Northern Free Handicap with Bonol at Newcastle yesterday. "I've been after this race for the past 20 years," he said. "My brother Mick won it with Tudor in 1960. The nearest I've been is when Old Tom was second in 1971."

Bonol took some time to warm to his work before going clear in the last furlong to beat Jovana by two and a half lengths. "Bonol was idling away early on," his jockey, Mark Birch, said. "I was going to ride Bonol or my other horse, Somen Gold, but I decided to go with the air of authority with which the three-year-old put his stamp on the race in the closing stages."

The way Bonol put up a strong performance in giving the strongly fancied Jovana 18lb and a decisive beating, I think that Bonol was pulling my leg when he said 'I've been after this race for the past 20 years'. But there is little doubt that Bonol is held in high regard at Ballydoon.

This was confirmed by the colt's owner, Paul Muldoon, when he said: "I would like Birch to make up his mind now whether he's going to ride Bonol or my other horse, Somen Gold in the 2,000 Guineas. If he opts for Somen Gold, we can then get whoever's going to ride Bonol at Newmarket to take the amount in his classic trial." But Birch's report to this was: "I'd really be putting my head on the chopping block if I made the decision before Somen Gold's taken on Saint Johnstone at Thirsk."

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## Warwick programme

2.15 AYLESFORD STAKES (Div 1: 3-y-o maidens: £745: 11m 170yd)

1	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
2	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
3	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
4	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
5	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
6	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
7	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
8	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
9	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
10	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0

2.45 BILDFOOT STAKES (2-y-o: selling: £512: 5f)

1	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
2	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
3	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
4	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
5	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
6	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
7	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
8	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
9	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
10	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0

3.15 KINGSDOWN HANDICAP (3-y-o: £966: 7f)

1	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
2	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
3	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
4	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
5	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
6	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
7	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
8	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
9	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
10	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0

3.45 COMPTON VERNEY STAKES (2-y-o maiden c and g: £595: 5f)

1	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
2	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
3	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
4	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
5	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
6	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
7	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
8	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
9	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
10	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0

Wetherby NH programme

2.0 DEIGHTON HURDLE (Div 1: Novices: £612: 2m)

1	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
2	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
3	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
4	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
5	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
6	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
7	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
8	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
9	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
10	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0

2.30 LEEDS HANDICAP (£1,991: 2m 50yd)

1	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
2	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
3	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
4	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
5	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
6	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
7	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
8	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
9	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
10	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0

3.0 STEEL HURDLE (Handicap: £3,999: 21m)

1	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
2	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
3	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
4	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
5	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
6	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
7	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
8	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
9	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
10	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0

3.30 INGHAMTAPPE CHASE (Handicappers: amateurs: £1,132: 3m 100yd)

3.45 BATHURST, R. BATHURST, 10-12-0

Kempton Park results

1.00 1.1 WATER STAKES (Maidens)

1.00 1.1 WATER STAKES (Maidens)

1.00 1.1 WATER STAKES (Maidens)

1.00 1.1 WATER STAKES (Maidens)

1.00 1.1 WATER STAKES (Maidens)

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1.00 1.1 WATER STAKES (Maidens)

1.00 1.1 WATER STAKES (Maidens)

1.00 1.1 WATER STAKES (Maidens)

## 4.15 COVENTRY HANDICAP (£1,442: 11m 52yd)

1	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
2	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
3	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
4	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
5	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
6	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
7	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
8	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
9	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
10	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0

4.45 HASELEY HANDICAP (£1,376: 1m)

1	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
2	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
3	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
4	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
5	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
6	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
7	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
8	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
9	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
10	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0

5.10 AYLESFORD STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o maidens: £745: 11m 170yd)

1	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
2	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
3	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
4	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
5	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0
6	Black Red W. H. H. 10-0	W. H. H. 10-0	W. H







David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent, finds the faint gleam of a silver lining in the great storm over the EEC budget

# Are we heading again for a classic Community compromise

If one is looking for silver linings, admittedly rather hard to come by these days, it is possible to detect at least a faint gleam in the great storm over the EEC budget. It consists in the general sense that things cannot go on as they are in the Community and, therefore, that changes (quite apart from the budget itself) need to be considered as a matter of urgency. The question is: What is the Community for? and then is it worth it?

The row over Britain's budget contribution is presumably going to be settled, and settled fairly rapidly. All the signs are there. The French have admitted, at long last, that there is a "problem" which must be resolved. The Germans, as Chancellor Schmidt made clear during his recent visit to Chequers, see the need for working out a package acceptable to everybody.

The Brussels Commission has drawn up a plan which would enable the budget payments to be regulated in a more equitable way, so far as Britain is concerned, within the rules of the Community.

And Mrs Thatcher has very noticeably drawn back from the brink. Instead of insisting on a "broad balance" for us, she now speaks of "a fair deal" for everyone.

Such a series of moves, in combination, represent the classic formula for a Community compromise, as has been seen many times over the years. Indeed, camp followers in Brussels can already point to the kind of deal which will emerge, no doubt in the course of an all-night session, in the weeks to come. It is a British net payment of less than half what was originally demanded, plus a good deal of encouraging if

impenetrable provisions covering the budget's future operation.

But that in itself will not guarantee that the Community recovers its morale. The recent Königswinter conference, which brought together academics, diplomats and politicians from Britain and West Germany, demonstrated the deep unease and concern felt in both countries about the Community and its future.

On the British side, as Professor Ralf Dahrendorf pointed out, the danger is that even the pro-Europeans are now so despondent, or so on the defensive, that they find it difficult (before an equitable budget settlement) to stand up for British membership. Mrs Thatcher, in a brave declaration to the conference, told Herr Schmidt that Britain needs the Community, and the Community needs Britain, adding: "We hope you like it. We do."

Actually, two time-scales are operating in the row over the Community budget. The first, relating to Britain's excessive payments, is likely to be resolved in, say, three months. The second, which is only just coming to be recognized as even more important, is the stage at which the "own resources" system runs up against the ceiling set for Community revenue of 1 per cent of VAT. At that point there will not be enough money in the kitty to meet existing needs in running the farm policy, so something will have to be done.

This stage will be reached around 1981 or 1982 at latest. From the point of view of timing, it broadly coincides with enlargement of the Community, in the expected form of Greece, Spain and Portugal. In short, a major reappraisal is unavoidable.

The silver lining in the current dispute is the opportunity all this affords for putting the Community on a better footing, for looking at its true purpose as a regional group, and trying to rationalize its operations to meet it. Cynics will reply that nothing will be done, and that the Community will simply stagger on. But Professor Dahrendorf warned that it is no use thinking that a policy of business as usual will serve; there might not be a European Community to speak of in a very short time, the way things are going.

Is this a chance for the British Government in particular to try to make a creative contribution to the Community, as the Prime Minister and her colleagues are always saying they want to do? Certainly a policy of protesting about everything and doing nothing constructively to remedy it, which might be termed "negotiation à la Silkin", would be disastrous.

Fortunately Mr Peter Walker, as Minister of Agriculture, is aware of the need to reform the Common Agricultural Policy, as opposed to merely blocking it. Neither Britain nor Germany will be prepared to go above the 1 per cent VAT contribution, which imposes a need to find other ways (perhaps by national subsidies) of dealing with farm incomes. This might relieve the pressure on agricultural expenditure.

Mr David Howell, as Secretary of State for Energy, also has an opportunity to take a lead in working out a common energy policy, and is not short of ideas. More fundamentally, when the new member states come in, the balance of the Community will be changed in a basic way. The present over-cumbersome institutions need to be adapted or re-

Community may simply sit Lord Carrington has had most of his time since 1 Foreign Secretary on Rhos as soon as the constitution was over, he became involved in the Afghanis He now hopes to devote r tion of our neighbourho who after all represent nearest allies and musc area for foreign policy. If influence has already been in the budget dispute, he to keep the issue from of hand, as it is very near the threats of Britain's payments.

But of the discussion Königswinter conference paradox, which was an in the Kingdom, "But it's not just a matter of 'fast change'. The budget is only a start."

The scene is a huge makeshift auditorium, roughly oval in shape, a marquee with a flat stone floor. It is open all round but has a simple roof of matting and corrugated iron, supported on slim, crude, wooden pillars. On the floor some 1,500 people are sitting (the frailer among them (including me) have thin cushions. They all face a raised marble platform set midway along one side of the hall: on it there stands a plain swivel chair. It looks a good deal more comfortable than my bit of the floor, cushion and all: a microphone on a stand projects over the chair's arm. The time is a quarter of eight in the morning. We are in Poona.

The first surprise is the colour: almost literally every person in the place is wearing orange. There is a very wide variety of garments but the colour, though the shade varies from almost yellow to almost red, is common to all. The second surprise is that there is total silence throughout the orange sea; over a loud-speaker there comes an appeal against coughing, but the plea is unnecessary, for the silence is unbroken, and deeper than the "Bayreuth hush" itself. Accompanying the silence is stillness; the orange sea is frozen, row upon row of grave images. Among the men, beards and long hair are overwhelmingly prevalent. The silence is broken by the crunch of a car's wheels and the accompanying purr of an expensive engine. A large, gleaming, yellow Mercedes comes into view, being driven round the perimeter of the hall. (I was to see the car later, being washed, and to add the distinct impression that it was washed several times a day.) As the car approaches a covered walkway just behind the platform with the chair, I experience the third surprise: mine is the only head that turns.

An orange-clad attendant, on the watch for this moment, moves forward to open the car door, out and there steps, with unhurried graceful movements, a figure dressed in a white robe, beneath which his feet are clad in simple sandals. He walks slowly into the hall, his hands together in the traditional Indian greeting, and mounts the steps to the marble platform. He stands in front of the chair and turns through 180 degrees, extending the silent greeting to the whole hall: it is returned by the orange audience. He is tall, though not exceptionally so, bald on top but with hair hanging down behind, and luxuriantly grey-bearded. He smiles, and sits down in the

chair. Another attendant steps forward and hands him a small folder. He puts it on his lap, opens it, takes a slip of paper from it, and speaks for an hour and three quarters without pause, hesitation, repetition or notes. This is Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh: in many in their hall he is God. The lure of India is almost as old as India herself; in recent years, however, it has become much stronger, and her seers and sages and sanyasins have provided new hope for more and more of the jaded spiritual palates of the West. Europe and America sense that the nirvana which in their dissatisfaction they seek, is what India has always offered, and India's holy men are now doing a roaring trade in the provision of peace to the angry and tormented souls of those who come to learn how they may be healed, how the psychic split may be mended and the ego dissolved in the true self. As Rajneesh himself puts it, "When you have everything the outer can provide, then a natural desire arises to explore the inner."

Holy men, like unholy ones, differ. In Bombay, I sat at the feet of an aged prophet, Nisargadass Maharaj, who speaks in a tiny room reached by a rickety flight of stairs in a house in one of the poorest quarters of the city (and the poorest quarters of Bombay are poor indeed). Later, in the same city, I heard Krishnamurti speak to an immense throng in the open air, his voice that of the cultured West, his words those of the feeling East. Everywhere, the seekers compared notes: many spoke of other sages, in Goa and elsewhere, exchanging recommendations like tourists singling out restaurants. Rajneesh, it is clear, has three stars.

In the most important sense, of course, they are tourists: spiritual tourists. Many, indeed, have come to Rajneesh after a long time spent trying other roads. Now: *husteur qui, comme Ulysse...* they all feel they have come home, that whatever it was they had been seeking, they have found it. I have to say, after spending several days at the Rajneesh Ashram last year, and after a further visit last week (when I discovered that the Mercedes has now been replaced by an immense white Rolls Royce, that I am not in the least surprised).

There are, to be sure, some taxes to pay, which is what I meant when I said that holy men differ. The essence of Rajneesh and of his teaching I shall discuss in due course;

## Bernard Levin Struck by enlightenment in Poona



Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh: a sprinkle of jokes.

the essence, however, is wrapped in showmanship of a remarkable quality. To start with, those going to the morning discourse, which is open to all on payment of a trifling admission charge (and it takes place every day of the year, except on the rare occasions when he is ill—or, as they carefully specify, "unwell in the body"—being given, month and month about, in English and Hindi alternately, must first pass through an experience that brings to mind the Roman yoke; two of Rajneesh's Praetorian Guard stand in the path that leads to the auditorium, and as the long queue shuffles forward they sniff each discourse-goer as he or she passes between them.

The reason officially given for this curious practice is that Rajneesh is allergic to perfumes of any kind; visitors are warned not to use scented shampoos, deodorants, or even after-shave lotions, and those who fail to pass the sniffing test are forbidden entry, though I saw borderline cases being allowed to proceed after a scarf was bound over their offending hair. Now since nobody at the discourse sits within 18 ft of Rajneesh, and some are as far as 20 yards away from him, it seems clear that the official reason is nonsense. The sniffing, like the car (which is used only to bring him a few yards from his own quarters on the ashram, and return him thither after the discourse, and must therefore have the lowest mileage of any car in the world), like the legends propagated by his disciples (does he really read 50-75 books a week?), like the tape-recording of his every word (all the discourses are published both

in book form and on cassette), like the four stipulations which each sanyas or initiate is asked to accept (the donning of an orange garment, the wearing of the mala, a string of 108 beads from which Rajneesh's portrait is suspended in a locker, the adoption of a new name, and the daily practice of meditation), not to mention his triumphant stage-managed entrance for the discourses themselves—all these things must be accepted and digested, by anyone wanting to understand Rajneesh, before the kernel of his mystery can be approached.

And they can be regarded in two ways; either as irrelevant—distracting, trivial or suspect according to taste—or as a minor but subtle essential part of the mystery itself, designed to shake his hearers loose from preconceptions and make them more open to what they are to hear and experience, a close parallel, in fact, to the "meaningless" riddles of Zen, which also irritate those who miss their point. For my part I have no doubt at all that, with one exception, which I shall discuss, the things which he is regarded in the second light, and that for anyone willing to suspend traditional forms of judgment long enough to understand, they exactly serve the purpose for which they are designed. That purpose, as I say, is the salutary, which brings me to the exception, which brings me to a substantial bone in my throat at this statement of Rajneesh's views on her —

She possesses a better vision of the future and more understanding of the present. She is flexible, open, vulnerable, ready to receive anything new, and ready to understand anything that is happening in the modern world.

Belike; but she is also a criminal and a tyrant. The reason for Rajneesh's praise of Mrs Gandhi and concomitant attacks on her democratic opponents lies in the fact that the Morarji Desai government was hostile to Rajneesh and his movement, and indeed to the Indian "Godmen" generally, feeling that they damage India's standing abroad by perpetuating the myth that India is a country full of strange rites and fakery on beds of nails, not to be thought of as a modern state

with a modern state's role to play in the world. Rajneesh's people claim that there was a history of obstruction and harassment of their activities on the part of Morarji's government, ranging from the blocking of legitimate access to the ashram to the banning of a British television team that wanted to make a film at the ashram; doubtless Rajneesh feels that he will get more favourable treatment from the resuscitated Mrs Gandhi. But the Enlightened are supposed to be above such considerations.

In a different area altogether, though no less disturbing, are the claims the Rajneesh Foundation makes to be operating a university on the ashram. I have no doubt that the wide range of consciousness-expanding therapies (they include Massage, Reflexology, Alexander Technique, Acupuncture, Rolling, Postural Integration, Hypnosis, Counselling, Rebirthing, Dynamic Meditation and many others) are the greatest value for those who shop at this amazing spiritual supermarket, but there is clearly nothing that can be seriously described as University-standard teaching, and the claim that there are courses at an "International University" there, "leading to a Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts or Doctorate of Philosophy degree" is nonsense, while the further assertion that "in many cases, academic credits from Rajneesh's national University can be applied towards degrees at other colleges" is even greater nonsense. I do not believe, however, that this provides the explanation for the air of hostility to the activities of the Indian government that could certainly on my first visit, be distinctly felt in Poona among Indians themselves. There are the usual tales of dark doings, with hints of sexual impropriety, that such movements invariably attract; there are the equally inevitable allegations of drug use, no doubt because long hair among young people (the overwhelming majority of Rajneesh's followers are young) is always associated in popular mythology with drugs. And of course, these allegations have been picked up, embellished and printed in the West.

Yet even a brief visit to the Rajneesh headquarters is sufficient to dispel such beliefs; I shall have a good deal to say about the disciples I talked to, but for the moment I want only to say that the gossip conveys more about the gossiper than about the subject of the gossip—as indeed, in commonly the case—and that in this instance it conveys something of very considerable significance. What that significance is I shall discuss tomorrow.

(To be continued)  
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## What man is doing to the climate

The wobbles in our weather from season to season and year to year, may be the last resort of a politician, as opposed to a scientist, to explain the fact that he believes that they could add up to a change in climate itself. Recently an interdepartmental group of officials under Sir Kenneth Berrill, head of the Central Policy Review Staff, has been looking into the prospects for climate change. The group's report, which will be published in the next few days, is a landmark. It is the first time that the government has officially said that the climate will be as before, or will be as before and secondly, whether the study group's recommendations are necessary.

The study group's report can be briefly stated. First: "Meteorological Office scientists are no reason to conclude from the historical record that especially large changes are likely in the next few decades. On the other hand, natural changes in climate from natural causes must be expected to occur in the past. Secondly, changes in global climate from man-made causes, in particular emission of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere from burning of fossil fuels and destruction of forests, may become increasingly important in the future."

If, as studies suggest, the concentration of carbon dioxide were to double by the middle of the next century, there could be a rise in global temperature of 1.2°C on average, with substantially greater warming in high latitudes. The study group then describes the possible effects of such a rise on the world economy, and in an appendix Britain is seen through the eyes of Whitehall. The group believes that changes in our climate would create no greater problems than those we already face in years of extreme weather.

Unfortunately the group makes no analysis of the scope and time scale of natural climatic change (from the last ice age to the warming of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the little ice age of the seventeenth century, and the trends so far this century) and gives no account of current international debate on the subject. (As seen for example at the World Climate Conference at Geneva in February, 1979). The group may be right in thinking that no big natural changes are likely soon, but the history and arguments need to be stated and assessed. The study group's account of the carbon dioxide problem is equally exiguous. The science

is described, the carbon dioxide level is increasing, radiation from the earth is being trapped in the lower atmosphere, but here also the need to be more in the future. The study group's report can be briefly stated. First: "Meteorological Office scientists are no reason to conclude from the historical record that especially large changes are likely in the next few decades. On the other hand, natural changes in climate from natural causes must be expected to occur in the past. Secondly, changes in global climate from man-made causes, in particular emission of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere from burning of fossil fuels and destruction of forests, may become increasingly important in the future."

What these could be a matter of speculation is known to possibility of changes, including, for example, the doubling of world sea level, a rise in sea level of 1.2°C average rise in the temperature of the atmosphere.

In an area where so many uncertainties about right and wrong are being done, it is not yet a understanding of behaviour of the nor of the influence of the sea, nor of the cycle, nor of the which lead to climate change. Our climate is established. But in the tolerance of system.

We need to climatic dimension thinking. This could more deliberate reduce dependence and coal in that a higher proportion must be produced generation which on combustion, solar, wind and make further effort the destruction of corresponding pre be a better world. As happen soon.

Crisp

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## Preservation programme for authors

A pilot scheme to list the correspondence of twentieth-century British authors is to be started on May 1. If successful, the resulting computerized register would be of enormous assistance to biographers, historians and scholars who at present have to spend much time and money, often fruitlessly, in quest of their source material.

The scheme is to be run by an advisory committee chaired by Dr Denis Roberts, librarian at the National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh. The decision to set up the committee was taken the other day by the Standing Conference of National and University Libraries.

Other committee members include Daniel Waley, of the British Library; the poet Philip Larkin; and Michael Holroyd and Paul Levy, both trustees of the Lytton Strachey estate (and authors of *The Shorter Strachey*, published by the Oxford University Press on April 17). The pilot project is being funded by Strachey royalties.

The exercise is partly geared to the preservation of our "national heritage". Dr Roberts told me: all too often manuscripts disappeared abroad, and quite a few British authors did not seem to think British institutions were interested in them. The register would include private owners as well as

public institutions and would, he believed, make them more aware of the importance of what they owned, though the prime aim was to be helpful to historians, biographers and scholars. One might even be able to get information specifically about a particular period of the author's life, he thought.

The actual work will be done at Reading University, under its librarian, Dr Jim Edwards, and the pilot scheme will be carried out by a trained archivist, Michael Holroyd, biographer of Hugh Kingsmill, Strachey, Augustus John and how to Bernard Shaw, believes the register might eventually be extended to cover the whole English-speaking world.

## Speaking out

When relations between two "friendly" countries are as bad as they are at present between Britain and France—all part of family life in the EEC—there is probably not much an ambassador can do about it. Yet an interesting question is which approach is advisable at such a time: the traditionally effeminate diplomacy of persuasion and winning friends; or the robust representation of the government's viewpoint.

Sir Reginald Hibbert, our man in Paris for just a year, is very much of the latter persuasion and has been doing battle for Britain in public as well as private with the pugnacity which made him a somewhat controversial figure within the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. In a generally well-mannered, Sir Reginald is unmaimed. He has more the manner of a forth-

What an unfailing source of delight American first names are. Not long ago I met a large and brilliant statistician in California whose name was Finis. He told me that he had been the 13th child, and on his birth, his father had cried: "That's it, Finis! And Finis has remained."

right, highly intelligent army officer, derived perhaps from wartime service with SOE and the Hussars. No one disputes that he has a quick, incisive mind; and he can be very amusing.

It should perhaps be said that what can strike outsiders as an engaging frankness and unselfishness has sometimes looked more like a tendency to bully to his diplomatic juniors: both in Whitehall, where he was previously a deputy under-secretary, and earlier in Bonn, he had a reputation for reluctance to delegate, for rudeness to subordinates, and for suppressing dissenting views.

What matters, however, is his impact on the French. Initially at least, they seem to have found him refreshingly down-to-earth and professional after the somewhat languid and donnish ways of his predecessor, Sir Nicholas Henderson.

Later, however—as in a speech at March 28—Sir Reginald seems to have taken to kicking off the French for their failure to understand Britain's position on its EEC budget contribution. From what I know of the French, they are unlikely to realize how their extrudes described by the British ambassador as "absurd" for example. One might think an

adequate degree of acerbity already existed at head of government level...

## Unborn again

I was amazed and delighted to receive more than 50 replies to my plea on March 13 for help in identifying the German author—who as I remembered it from distant Cambridge days—had said: "To die would be good, but never to have been born would be better." My thanks to all.

As so often, it transpired that a Greek had said it first. Ten students of German at Warwick University summed up most of the available knowledge in a crisp joint letter: "The answer to the question... is that it was not a German writer at all, but Sophocles in *Oedipus at Colonus*," they wrote.

"The words you refer to are, however, quoted by Hölderlin on the title page of the second volume of his novel *Egyption*," they occur also at the end of Heine's poem *Morphine*; and Nietzsche writes similarly in *The Birth of Tragedy*, attributing the words to Socrates, the companion of Dionysus."

In the event, it was a draw between readers who backed Heinrich Heine, and those who gave the credit to Sophocles, with 20 letters each. Others found no dissimilar sentiments in the Talmud, Ecclesiastes and the Greek poet Theognis.

Sophocles may, as one reader put it, have had the jump on Heine, but it was undoubtedly Heine I was thinking of. He said: *Gut ist der Schlaf, der Tod ist besser—freilich Das best wäre,*

mie geboren sein". (Sleep is good, death is better; but of course the best thing would be never to have been born at all).

The poem was written during Heine's protracted final illness, and published posthumously. Several readers also reminded me of his poignant last words: "Dien mein perennier; c'est mon métier" (God will forgive me; it's his trade).

Both W. B. Yeats and A. E. Housman seem to have had a go at translating Sophocles, but rather freely. The nearest version seems to be: "Not to be born is past all pricing best. Next best by far, when one has seen the light, is to so thither swiftly whence one came."

Several readers sent versions of a joke, possibly Jewish, in which a group of friends discuss if it would have been better not to have been born. "Of course it would," says one of them. "But how many of us have such luck?" One reader wondered whether the author could also have been the same who said: "If I could have known what trouble parents were, I would never have had any."

## Codewords

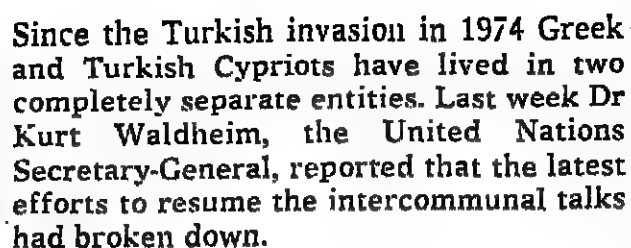
A wise man (T. A. Richards, perhaps) once said that poetry is simply language, charged to the uttermost with meaning. That high specific gravity means that an extra effort is required to read it. So, in my experience, one does it all too rarely.

And yet how enjoyable it can be. Marc is on holiday

Roger



# Higher priority needed for solving crisis



Pressures to reach a settlement are steadily building up. The Turkish Cypriots slither further towards bankruptcy, while the remarkable recovery of the Greek Cypriots has been checked. The Common Market Commission is reluctant to reach a final agreement on the island's associate membership without the knowledge that it would benefit both communities. The Turkish Cypriots insist that dividing the island is their only guarantee of security and have threatened a unilateral declaration of independence, while many Greek-Cypriot refugees would just like to return to the homes they abandoned in the north.

**Turkish warships in the deep-water port of Famagusta, through which nearly all Turkish-Cypriot exports and imports must pass.**

Could Famagusta ultimately provide the key to a settlement between the divided communities? **Geoffrey Weston** explains its importance to Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots

# Ghost town main bargaining factor between peoples

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Greek Cypriots and made an important contribution to the Cyprus economy. There are more than 12,000 tourist beds in Varosha, compared with 1,500 in the Turkish-Cypriot areas.

The events of 1974 resulted in dramatic changes in the programmes of Limassol, the Greek-Cypriot mayor, a shipper and travel agent, was advised by an English neighbour to leave his home when news of the Turkish advance was known. Without bothering to pack, he locked up his house, got into his car in his shirt-sleeves and drove with his wife to Limassol, where he has a branch office. He thought he would be back within a few days, but he never returned. He died there. That was almost six years ago and he has not been able to return.

The story is probably

typical of the 50,000 Greek-Cypriots of Famagusta who fled southwards about the same time. Hotels and the town hall were strafed by Turkish bombers and the town occupied by Turkish troops. Hotels and homes were extensively looted and damaged, although Mr Rauf Denktash, the Turkish-Cypriot leader, defended these events as controlled confiscation.

The hotel area, a stretch of perhaps three quarters of a mile of coast; and 500 yards deep, was then sealed off with barbed wire and guarded by soldiers. It can now be seen from the sea that the race of the hoteliers (renamed Palm Beach), the most northerly on the beach and the only one allowed to reopen.

For almost six years Varosha has remained a ghost town totally uninhabited.

bited, and its buildings are deteriorating. Increasingly it has become the main bargaining counter between the island's two communities and epitomizes their differences. Throughout the island was the centre of one of the main points of contention in the constitution, which stipulated separate municipalities and mayors for each of the island's five main towns. The Greek Cypriots opposed the arrangement from the outset and, according to Turkish Cypriots, refused to allow them the benefit of local taxes.

At present the local economy depends on tourism, which employs 500, including 300 dockers, and has been run as a co-operative since 1977. High hopes have been placed on the benefits of the free port zone opened last year, when

are theoretically still on the table. But Mr Denktash's insistence that any plan for Vrosha should be controlled by his administration rather than by United States officials has been a crucial stumbling block.

Although the Denktash regime is determined to retain intact nearly all the land it controls at present, Vrosha is the one important area where it is willing to make a substantial adjustment in favour of the Greek Cypriots. In July 1978 Mr Denktash astutely offered to allow 35,000 Greek Cypriots to return to their homes and properties in Vrosha on condition that the Cyprus Government accepted Turkish-Cypriot control of the area and agreed to the principle of a bicomunal state.

Observers were quick to point out that the gesture was made at a time when

"Realizing that they will never be a world power, the Cypriots have decided to settle for being a world nuisance." That remark of the humourist George Mikes sums up well the attitude of the rest of the world to the Cyprus problem.

The attitude of most Cypriots is more or less the exact opposite: they tend to feel that if only the world had left them alone they would have been able to settle their problems without too much difficulty. The Cypriots, like the Greeks, can be heard saying this but—and this is crucial—they say it in different times and in different contexts. The Greeks, when they speak of the majority, feel that the people of the island should have been allowed to decide its destiny by majority vote. Had that been done in 1960, the Cypriots would have become part of Greece. Enosis (union), not independence, had been the goal of the Cypriots prior to struggle against British rule.

Greek Cypriots blame the British for inciting inter-communal strife within Cyprus, and insist that the British, instead of intervening to end the affair, were the result that they had to accept their dependence as a second-best solution, and with a cost that deterred which they considered unwelcome. They blame the Greek Cypriot diaspora for the Turkish Cypriot takeover, and the British for the 1974 invasion, which in turn triggered the Turkish intervention. Above all they blame the United Kingdom for occupying the north of the island, and for almost all the Greek Cypriots' inhumanities and settler actions, which they see as a puppet of the Turkish Cypriot state. And many of them see behind this as a dark Net conspiracy to partition Cyprus and undermine its non-aligned status.

Against this Turkish Cypriots would argue that the proposal for enosis itself was the greatest of all threats to Cypriot sovereignty, since it implied the denial of that sovereignty and the total subjection of the island to a larger power, Greece. They

would argue that they themselves were the only true defenders of Cyprus's independence, and that Turkey's intervention was undertaken to assist them in defending that independence against the enosis pretensions of the Greeks.

Now that the Turkish Army is there to protect them, they argue, it is possible for them to negotiate with the Greeks on equal terms, without being overawed by their superior numbers. In these circumstances it should be possible for the two communities to reach a settlement without further outside interference. At most, what is needed is an understanding between Greece and Turkey to provide the framework within which the two communities should negotiate.

But the Greeks, unable to accept the equality thus established, keep turning to the outside world—the Commonwealth, the non-aligned movement, the United Nations, Europe, the Greek lobby in the United States—in vain attempts to force Turkey to give way. Such outside interference, according to the Turkish argument, serves only to put off the serious business of negotiation.

Such is the essence of a deadlock which has not changed significantly since 1974. Time passes and, as Lady Jeger puts it, "the reluctant peace" in the House of Lords, "the cement is setting round the boots of the negotiators". Each side attributes to the other the belief that time is on its side, and thus each side's unwillingness to make the concessions which it sees as essential for a settlement. In a sense, both must be right, since, logically, unwillingness to settle on a given basis implies the belief that a better one will be available later. But behaviour in such conflicts is not necessarily logical.

The outside observer, in any case, can see reasons for doubting whether either side is really benefiting from the prolongation of the status quo. The Greeks are prospering materially. They have shown all the traditional qualities of enterprise and initiative, not only in rehousing the refugees (whose numbers they put as high as 230,000) but also in finding work for

them and enabling the economy to grow in spite of the loss of the main citrus-growing area and the most lucrative tourist resort.

Greek-Cypriot contractors have moved with alacrity into the new markets of the oil-producing Arab states to which Cyprus is geographically close. But the political objective of the Greeks is to restore the unity of the republic, so that the north is no longer a place of exile for them, even if most of them know by now that there is little hope of getting back all the homes they lost. By accepting the principle of a bi-communal federation, Greek-Cypriot leaders have accepted implicitly that the two-way movement of population (Turks north, Greeks south) which occurred in 1974 will not be reversed.

What the Greeks are not willing to accept is, first, the size of the present Turkish-occupied zone, which is much larger than the proportion of Turks in the population, and secondly (in that it is a resort more important) the partition of the island into two completely separate entities, which is the state of affairs at present. Their objection to the proposals put forward by the Turkish side two years ago was that it appeared to perpetuate this state of affairs under a different cinematic federal structure.

They insist that there must be freedom of movement with proper safeguards for security, between the two regions, and a unified federal government with effective power. But it is doubtful whether the prolongation of the deadlock can improve the chances of achieving a solution of this type. For the longer the communities live in complete isolation from each other the more they become separate societies, each with its own de facto state, and the harder a genuine federation will be to achieve.

Until 1963 Greek and Turkish Cypriots lived and worked together, including in the administration. Even after the events of 1963-64 when Makarios effectively scrapped the 1960 constitution and the Turkish-Cypriot leaders withdrew into fortified enclaves, a great deal

of day-to-day contact continued in most parts of the island. But since 1974 there is a sealed border, on each side of which a generation is growing up in complete ignorance of its counterpart on the other side. It cannot be in the Greek-Cypriot interest for that to continue.

The situation of the Turkish Cypriots is the mirror image of that of the Greeks. They have achieved their primary political aim, which was to free Cyprus from Greek domination by setting up a homogeneous Turkish-Cypriot community under the protection of Turkish marines and troops. But substantial reasons for this fact are difficulties, and Turkey, crippled by economic problems of its own, is hardly well placed to help them. These difficulties contribute to economic difficulties in large measure to their isolation, complaining that they are excluded from the international community until full recognition of the Greek-Cypriot Government as legitimate government of the republic as a whole, and by that government's imposition of a level-headed and prudent policy on its ports and resources.

Their leader, Mr. Rauf Denktaş, president of the so-called Turkish Federated State of Kibris, frequently threatens to try to break this encirclement by asserting full international sovereignty. But it is difficult to see how this would change matters in practice, since such sovereignty would be recognized only by the handful of Muslim states (Bangladesh, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia) who have relations with Turkey on the issue at the United Nations. Only a settlement with the Greeks can end the isolation of the Turkish Cypriots in practice.

Such a settlement is also very necessary for Nato. For although Cyprus itself is non-aligned and everyone wants to keep it so the conduct there poisons the atmosphere between Turkey and Greece, preventing effective cooperation in such an area where Nato particularly needs it. A preliminary one cannot say that a solution of the Cyprus conflict is in sight. But the search for one should be given higher priority by Western governments than it is.

Edward Mortimer

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17m Turkish lira. The town also has light industry, such as packing houses (essential for exports of citrus fruit, carrots and potatoes), metalwork and plastics.

Mr. Moris Anis, the present Turkish Cypriot mayor, is apprehensive about a prospective settlement. He would not like to see a divided community, but wonders how the town would be administered and policed. For him and many other compatriots, mixed police forces under a Greek Cypriot Government offers no security.

He claims that before the Turkish invasion, his municipality was deprived of all rights concerning planning, electricity, water, roads and similar sectors. In 1963, when the Turkish Cypriots withdrew into enclaves, he had to abandon his house outside the walls to take up residence in the town.

At the same time Turkish Cypriot civil servants, including the town's chief medical officer, he says, were forced to leave their jobs.

Last year's plan put forward by Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, based on a joint British-American-Canadian plan, included a proposal for resettlement of Varosha by its former inhabitants under United Nations supervision, with one liaison officer for each side. The area immediately south of the old city but was planned on the account of the Turkish-Cypriot need for security in the old town and harbour.

An important proviso was that those who chose to return should not face any danger of being forced to leave again. About 20,000 of Varosha's refugees are now in Limassol and a similar number are in Cyprus with most of the remaindered in Greece. The proposal

President Carter was trying to persuade Congress to lift the arms embargo on Turkey, which subsequently it did, to the strategic advantage of northern Cyprus.

President Kyprianou immediately rejected the offer, despite the bitterness it caused at first among the Greek-Cypriot leaders. It was directly affected. They were later persuaded that the area being offered was sufficient for only 10,000 and that agreement on this principle would be detrimental to a settlement of the whole Cyprus problem.

Under the 10-point plan for negotiations agreed by Mr Denktash and President Kiprianou last May, any agreement on the Varosha question was to be put into effect "without awaiting the outcome of the discussions on other aspects of the Cyprus problem". The Turkish Cypriots appeared to be in danger of throwing away their trump card.

No further move was made until the beginning of January when the Greek-Cypriot Government announced that some of the hotels in Varosha were to be reopened this summer. Greek-Cypriot owners were given until the end of January to agree, although it was claimed that three unnamed Greek-Cypriot owners had already signed an agreement with the Turkish-Cypriot administration. The beds were readied for the incoming influx of tourists in the north, and according to one report one hotel has already been completely prepared for reopening. It has been variously suggested that the reopened hotels would be run jointly by Turkish Cypriots and the owners, or by foreign companies.

**Reaction among Greek Cypriots** has been predictable. Some feel it is just a stepping stone to a unilateral declaration of independence.

A black and white photograph of a woman in a bikini posing on a beach, with a man in ski gear in the background. The woman is in the foreground, smiling and posing with her hands behind her head. The man is in the background, wearing a ski mask and gear, appearing to be in motion. The text "Ask about price and 7 day stays!" is overlaid on the image.

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### CYPRUS

The success in the past six years of the Greek-Cypriot economy is in marked contrast to the stagnation of the Turkish-occupied sector. Geoffrey Weston reports from both sides of the dividing line

## Refugees brought revival

The economic revival of the Greek-Cypriot sector since the Turkish invasion of 1974 was one of the great success stories of the 1970s. The arrival of 200,000 refugees from the north saved the Greek Cypriots from rampant inflation, soaring prices and balance of payments problems suffered by the industrialized nations

and others at the time of the oil-price explosion.

With a return to full employment the growth in the gdp could not continue at a high rate and declined from 16.4 per cent in 1977 to 6.6 per cent last year, although it was still above the target set in the third emergency plan (1979-81). Officials are quick to point out the fortuitous factors, such as the political situation in Lebanon and the drought in Western Europe, which provided unforeseen windfalls on the road to recovery. They are less anxious to draw attention to their equally remarkable success in attracting foreign aid, now running at about \$30m a year.

The drastic need for reconstruction—mainly housing, but also main services, such as new roads and a new airport at Larnaca—resulted in a 90 per cent increase in the construction sector during the second two-year emergency plan (1977-78), compared with 26 per cent for manufacturing. The targets were surpassed in all sectors except mining and agriculture.

Overheating of the economy has mounted in the past two years despite fiscal restraints imposed last year. Inflation, aggravated by the cost of imported oil, reached double figures for the first time this year. The Turkish invasion, which began a period immediately after the Turkish invasion, have enjoyed index-linked rises since the 1950s, have won further rises above the rate of productivity.

Despite a remarkable

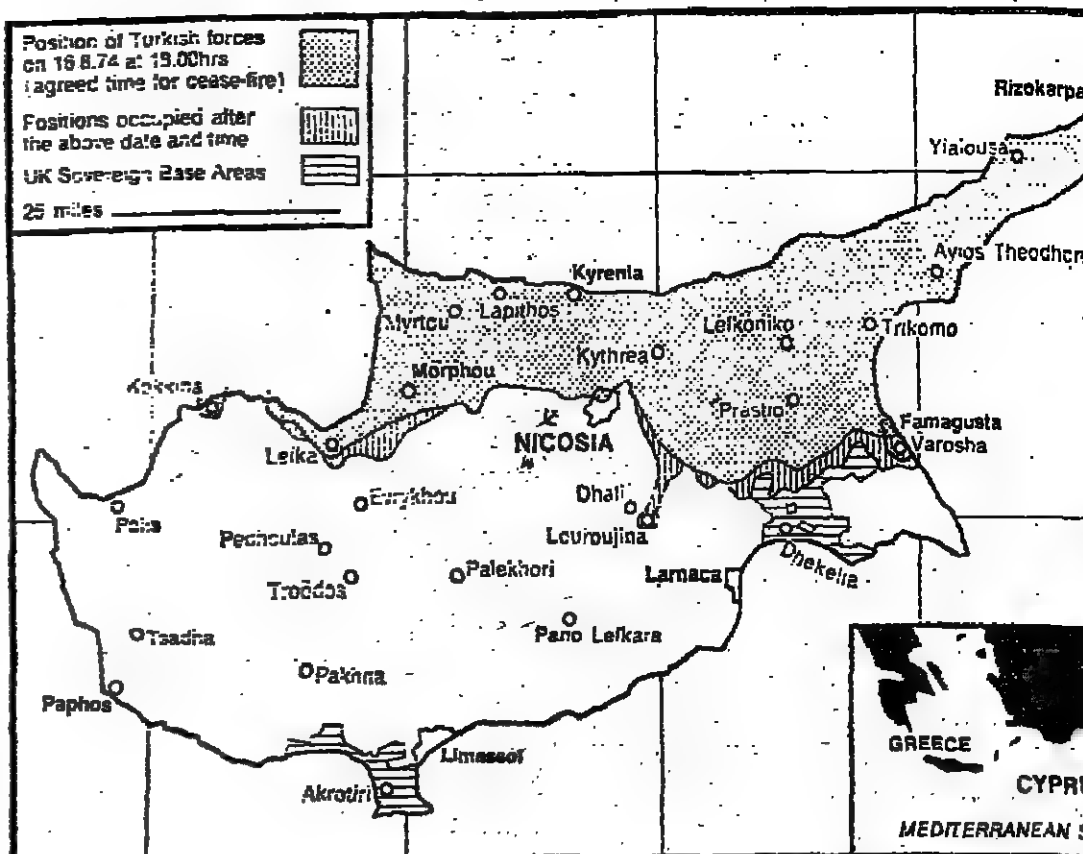
export performance last year the trade gap widened because of an even higher increase in imports. A credit squeeze and a voluntary incomes policy are to be introduced.

Housing the Greek-Cypriot refugees from the north (equivalent to finding homes for 22 million displaced in Britain) has almost been completed. It is a remarkable achievement, but presages a secondary problem: sub-standard accommodation, although permanent, is inevitably branding the occupants as second-class citizens.

With no clear prospect of a political solution, economic planners have to be doubly careful that as far as possible they do not embark on schemes that duplicate developments in the north. Expansion of the ports of Larnaca and Limassol began last year, and a new Nicosia-Limassol road has passed its feasibility test, but the economic future of Cyprus lies in reintegration with the north, and the Greek-Cypriots doggedly keep this aim in sight.

The Turkish-Cypriot Property Administration, which maintains the properties formerly occupied by Turkish-Cypriots, sometimes letting agricultural land to Greek-Cypriot refugees. None of it is expropriated, a measure which serves as a good propaganda exercise.

Apart from the labour shortage and the continuing reliance on foreign aid, one of the main economic weaknesses is the small scale of many enterprises, which



wastes capital equipment and labour and hampers productivity. Training and retraining schemes will be encouraged, as well as new industries making greater use of local raw materials.

An important stabilizing effect on the economy is exerted by the Department of Cooperative Development, to which nearly half the population belongs. It employs 3,500 full time and 45,000 part time. Although traditionally stronger in rural areas, it has branched out into industrial development in more recent times with noticeably less success.

Negotiations with the EEC are crucial for the

future of exports. The first phase of the association agreement is to be extended a second time to the end of 1980. Negotiators in Brussels are reluctant to sign an agreement while there is no political settlement. A team from Brussels visited Cyprus last May and suggested postponing the transition to the second phase, a customs union, for a further three years, reduced to one year after Greek-Cypriot objections. Further talks were held in January and March and are scheduled to resume this month.

Mr George Eliades, the island's chief negotiator, pointed out that the quantities of all Cypriot products are very small in EEC

terms. He is apprehensive about the outcome of discussions and said: "The EEC must realize that Cyprus has no alternative but to accept the agricultural products." Potatoes, cement and citrus fruit are among the largest exports and 70 per cent of agricultural produce still comes to Britain. When Greece, Portugal and Spain become members, they will be EEC countries, but not 3 per cent in some cases, such as potatoes and table grapes, at the Cyprus as a largest export.

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## Living standard is lower north of the line

The Turkish-Cypriot sector of Cyprus, north of a line below Morphou through Nicosia to the east coast at Famagusta Bay, remains in a state of economic stagnation. It is impossible for the Turkish Cypriots to set up their own central bank, inevitably they are drawn into closer association with Turkey and everyone is now

using the Turkish lira. In 1974 the exchange rate was 30 lira to the Cypriot pound. Demonstrations have taken place in support of wages at a realistic rate, pegged officially at 36 lira: £1, the rate paid to civil servants. The Greek-Cypriot exchange rate is one of the lowest in the world, whereas the near-collapse of the Turkish economy and rampant inflation have reduced the effective exchange rate to more like 220 lira: £1.

In 1974 about 70 per cent of the island's economy was in the Turkish-controlled sector, including 60 per cent of tourism, centred on Famagusta and Kyrenia, 78 per cent of industry and the richest citrus-growing area at Morphou. Much of it has been neglected and distorted by profiteering and large-scale smuggling.

Mr Denktash blames much of the stagnation on an economic blockade imposed by the Greek Cypriots, who have certainly been successful in isolating the north largely through their claims that the Turkish Cypriots are occupying stolen property and exporting stolen goods. Little of the international aid received by Cyprus reaches Turkish Cypriots, but investment in the economy is in any case inadequate.

Turkey has subsidized the Turkish-Cypriot community since 1963. Last year it promised 500m lira in development loans, but has paid 320m lira. This year it has promised to provide loans for all development expenditure, as well as 1,000m lira to offset the problems caused by drastic devaluation of the Turkish lira which the Turkish defence and 740m lira direct aid. Little has been repaid.

Sixty-eight per cent of foreign exchange, equivalent to \$30m last year, was derived from citrus exports, mainly supplied from Morphou and Famagusta, while other agricultural exports include carrots, potatoes and grapes.

The balance of payments deficit, unaffected by the price of oil because it is sold direct from Turkey, nevertheless rose from 805m lira in 1976 to 1,991m lira last year and is expected to surpass 2,500m lira in 1980. Since the Turkish Cypriots import four times as much as they export, tourism represents a crucial source of foreign exchange.

Some Turkish-Cypriot businessmen, it is claimed, travel to West Germany with suitcases of Turkish lira which they exchange for foreign currency for Turkish workers. They then use it to buy goods which they take back to Turkey through northern Cyprus.

their 1974 level in real terms.

Most of the Cypriot currency has found its way back to the Central Bank of Cyprus on the other side of the cease-fire line, and lack of international support makes it impossible for the Turkish Cypriots to set up their own central bank, inevitably they are drawn into closer association with Turkey and everyone is now

using the Turkish lira. In 1974 the exchange rate was 30 lira to the Cypriot pound. Demonstrations have taken place in support of wages at a realistic rate, pegged officially at 36 lira: £1, the rate paid to civil servants. The Greek-Cypriot exchange rate is one of the lowest in the world, whereas the near-collapse of the Turkish economy and rampant inflation have reduced the effective exchange rate to more like 220 lira: £1.

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In addition many Turkish tourists flock to northern Cyprus simply to buy things, from coffee to car spares, that are unavailable in Turkey. This trend creates shortages which lead to yet more imports and more loss of foreign currency. An attempt last June to stop imports of 108 types of goods proved impossible to enforce and counterproductive through the loss of import duties.

The opposition parties claim that too much public money has been squandered on main services, even though new roads were needed to compensate for those cut off by the cease-fire line and a new airport was built at Erkan because Nicosia airport is sealed off by the United Nations force. The International Air Transport Association bars flights to northern Cyprus and so international flights are confined to the link with Turkey.

Much of the economic activity in the north was run and owned by Greek Cypriots. Property of all kinds was looted by Turkish soldiers and Turkish Cypriots, some of whom allegedly have been living on the proceeds, causing a further drag on the economy. The question of compensation for those forced to flee to the south has never been settled and the abandoned factories and other business property remain an important card to play at the negotiating table.

The issue is further complicated by the Turkish-Cypriot claim that Greek-Cypriot officials made it difficult or impossible to register ownership of Turkish-Cypriot properties. So far Mr Denktash's regime has not given refugees from the south any title to the Greek-Cypriot properties it has allocated to them.

A few hotels have been reopened, although there is a drastic shortage of trained staff, and two hotel schools have opened. In 1977 the Greek-Cypriot owners of two hotels in Kyrenia failed in the London court to recover their use by Turkish Cypriots. Last year only 13 per cent of foreign tourists, estimated at 100,000, were non-Turkish.

Industry is in much the same state, the Nicosia industrial estate being operated at only 30 per cent of its level in 1974 when 60 factories employed 3,500 workers. Cyprus Industrial Enterprises, a crash programme launched in 1975, runs about 40 government workshops producing anything from biscuits to paint, but they operate at only 25 per cent capacity. The need for economic unity with the south is underlined by the lack of skills and administrative organizations, and by the loss of coordinating factors like the cement industry in the south on which the lime industry in the north depends.

The advanced irrigation system planned for the Morphou area has never been put into operation. As a result there are fears in the south that seawater seepage has destroyed many of the aquifers, and according to

some reports half the citrus groves have been destroyed.

It is also believed that investment in rural areas is poor because much of the land has been handed over to immigrants or refugees, who do not know how temporary their stay may be and accordingly neglect them.

The EEC Commission has only fairly recently taken into account the political situation in Cyprus and, after talks with Mr Denktash, is apparently sympathetic to the Turkish-Cypriot economic problems. At present it is able to do very little to alleviate them for political reasons, although 42 per cent of imports come from EEC countries, which take 75 per cent of Turkish-Cypriot exports.

The cut in communications between the two parts of the island is so complete that mail addressed to Cyprus never reaches the north, which has to use the postal address: Mersin, Turkey. One Turkish-Cypriot who could see the funny side of the situation explained that the Cyprus Post Office still regularly sends him quarterly rental charges for his telephone, although it has been cut off since 1974.

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## More than just a summer love

ands are often small and to become boring after a first week of a holiday, at can never be said of Cyprus—even though a rd of the island is in rkish hands and thus ewhat less grand than as before 1974.

Nevertheless it offers e least spoils ches in the Mediteranean, spectacular cliffs, y forests, and cool untains. There are magni- ant archaeological sites, ne fine monasteries (with liantly coloured murals) re it is possible to sav- ariety of cultural festi- , and many sporting acti- es including riding, erwater diving, skiing in winter, and sailing.

nd if that is not enough e is an unsteady round ble festivals with un- ed sampling of the blest vineyards (there is e to Cyprus than just its golden sherries) and ides.

at perhaps the island's est attraction is its adiness and the spo- us hospitality of the le, whether from the black-swathed village e", who will proffer shyly baked melon pie her outdoor oven, or stranger passing by or the harassed but ous businessman who s has time for a coffee chat about—well, e really only one the "Cyprus prob-

a friendliness of the ions is perhaps best mised by the mercantile officer, Mr Saavras lides, who, with his lar bow-tie, has intro- the charms of his to hundreds and thou- of visitors. A pas- e would-be archaeol- and devotee of the e Greeks and Cypriots, "Mr Cyprus" is so eople.

ny more hotels have completed since the lost out a hundred which seized by the Turks they occupied Fama- the Benidorm of s. Limassol and Lar- have succeeded Fama- e a lesser scale, but e in the far south-west ll reasonably under- ped though, regret- changing.

hopes the island's g authorities will not their past mistakes treme too many con- shadow boxes" which

take the sun from the beach just to get a bit more of that sea view.

Unfortunately, in Cyprus the hotel developer nearly always has a brother-in-law who has a cousin who knows someone in the planning department who will help to get the new building just a little closer to the water's edge, or to become one or two storeys higher. However, the unsightliness is not too bad yet.

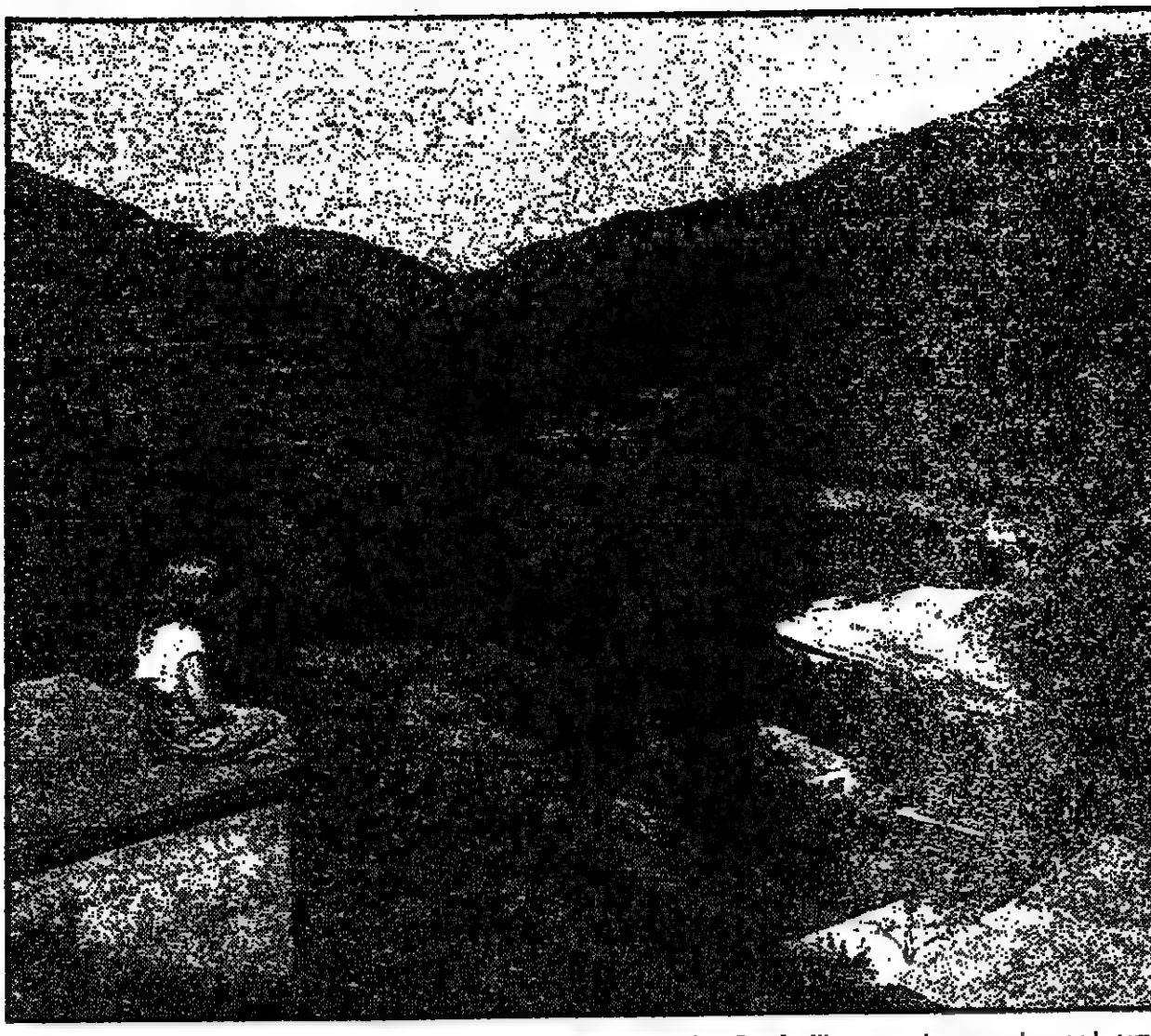
The best way to see the island is by car. Hiring charges, with all insurance, work out at about £10 a day for a family car, plus petrol. Petrol is a little dearer than in Britain. Because of the shortages, there are supposed to be car-less days for the Cypriots but that does not affect visitors' hired cars. The locale seem to find ways round the rules too.

Starting from the capital, Nicosia, and divided from the Turks by gun-blazed buildings and untidy rows of battered blue-and-white oil drums as frontier markers, it is a good idea to take a route away from the centre of the island and up into the Troodos mountains in the west.

Nicosia is the hub of the island where politics, injustice, business, and market pass pervade all walks of life. Smart bars and offices stand close beside humble shops stuffed with plastic toys and cheap plastic suitcases, some of the less attractive products of the island's growing industrial development. There are many restaurants, the food is inexpensive and the wine still cheaper. It is difficult to spend more than £6 or £7 on a meal without going to one of the restaurants which cater for the business man on an expense account.

Leaving Nicosia behind, the drive to the mountains goes over the harsh, sun-baked central plain and reaches the foothills after about an hour. The roads have been much improved in recent years but they still wind and twist their way up the mountains with innumerable hairpin bends.

The Troodos are a welcome relief from the hot dusty plain below and the views, haze permitting, are magnificent. Right at the top near Mount Olympus, 1,551 metres high, are the dominating radar domes sitting among the trees like the giant white eggs of some monstrous prehistoric bird. The mountains are snow-capped until late spring and



Reservoir in the Troodos mountains.

offer plenty of scope for skiing in the winter. There are a number of ski lifts and rest houses available.

The main centre of the Troodos mountains is Platres on the southern slopes. Elegant summer villas of the well-to-do nestle among the trees. The owners of the villas and the holidaymakers who hire them drive up from the beaches on the coast to escape from the torrid heat of the midday sun in high summer. There are many hotels and the best known is the Forest Park, which clings to a pine-covered outcrop of rock jutting into the air. It is open all the year round and has been extended and updated. It is one of the oldest and more traditional hotels on the island; it is

also one of the most accommodating and friendly. Down from the mountains is Paphos, the last tourist outpost of the west with its fine Roman mosaics in the House of Dionysus which is also the name of one of the smaller newer hotels. It is reasonably priced, comfortable and much influenced by local design.

The most attractive feature of Paphos is its busy little harbour and quayside with its ubiquitous pelicans and a gaggle of seafood restaurants. A few miles to the west are some of the finest beaches, notably Lara, where there is a scintilla of brilliant sand and nothing else—nothing at all, not even a Coca-Cola sign.

Driving back through Paphos, to the east is the second largest town on the island and its main port, Limassol. Here hotels and flats have mushroomed along the shoreline—the magni-

cent Amathus Beach, like a waterside football stadium, with an excellent kitchen, the Apollonia Beach, the Miramare, and in town the Curium Palace and the Alusia. Koo has its main wine factory in the town and visitors are welcome (samples provided).

Continuing east is Larnaca which not only has the airport but is a thriving seaport. For the boating enthusiast there is also an expanding marina. The newly reclaimed sea-front has a number of excellent small restaurants, taverns and pubs. Finally to the east, almost as far as one can go towards Cape Greco before encountering Turkish-held Famagusta beyond, is the delightful village of Ayia Napa—and Nissi beach.

This is one of the most exquisite little bays with a cluster of restaurants, where fishing-boats tie up almost

to the verandas, and some three or four hotels. The newest is the Grecian Bay but my favourite is just around the corner—the Nissi Beach Hotel which has a new hotel block and a number of villas built by the side of their own little bay, so the sea is almost completely landlocked.

Cyprus is more than just a summer holiday island. According to the figures, there are supposed to be 340 days of sunshine and the island is ideal for a winter break, although there can be a chill wind on occasions. It is nearly always bright and sparkling.

More than 20 companies offer holidays in Cyprus. Details can be obtained from the Cyprus Tourist Office, 213 Regent Street, London W1R 8DA. Telephone: (01)-734 9822/2393.

Michael Frenchman

Rural development to take five years

## £10m plan to improve way of life

Since the Turkish occupation of the north and the economy of the rich citrus-growing area of Morphou, which in 1973 yielded £620m, agricultural development has shifted in emphasis. The main project, begun in 1978, is centred on Pitsilia, the poorest area in the Greek sector comprising 49 villages on the eastern side of the Troodos mountains. The aim is both to stimulate the economy and improve social services such as health and education. The cost is estimated to be £21m, of which £10m has been raised from the World Bank.

The poor resources of the area have induced many people to abandon the land and seek work in the factories of Nicosia, some of them spending four hours a day commuting by bus. After 1960 the population gradually declined. The farm holdings are so small and fragmented that a single acre might be divided into 10-20 plots. More than 80 per cent of farmers have therefore agreed to consolidate their holdings into more viable areas.

This is the island's first integrated rural development, and work, spread over five years, will be carried out by seven ministries coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Investment falls into three categories—productive, social and institutional.

Developing irrigation is a fundamental requirement, which is estimated to increase productivity twelve-fold. Construction has begun but, because of the rugged nature of the terrain, broken by many narrow valleys, more than 30 ponds and 20 boreholes are also being constructed after exceptional studies. Existing small irrigation schemes are being rehabilitated.

Soil conservation is concentrated on bench terracing for better wine-making varieties of grapes and for olive trees. The Pitsilia area will be potatoes, other vegetables, deciduous fruit trees (mainly cherries and to a lesser degree peaches, plums and apples), table grapes and citrus fruit. Other agricultural deve-

lopments include 180 miles of farm access roads, the improvement and construction of 31 miles of inter-village roads and development of farm water distribution systems which will provide for setting up pork-processing units, a milk-processing plant, almond-shelling machines, beekeeping, goat and sheep units and supplying agricultural machinery. Two new roads will cut the travelling time to Nicosia to an hour, encouraging Pitsilia residents to keep up their capital in the city.

The social investments include two elementary schools, constructed on the basis that they will consolidate the work of 12 small schools for a total of 500 children, a 20-bed hospital converted from the existing Kyperounda sanatorium, and improved health centres in five villages. Twelve and a half miles of village streets will be paved. The scheme will also be improved.

A farmers' training centre is to be built at Agros, providing intensive courses for farmers and women. Veterinary services will be improved and further research will be carried out on the specific agricultural problems of the area, such as production of new potato strains and citrus. After years of delay the Government has finally decided to build an international airport at Paphos, which will lift the finest produce to Europe.

Based on prices at the time the World Bank loan was signed in 1977, the Pitsilia project should boost the island's economy by £2m and double the incomes of the 21,000 inhabitants. In the long term it is more important, however, in providing employment and as a pole of attraction for other economic development, such as tourism and industry, which may be the subject of a further plan. By 1983 Pitsilia should compare favourably with any other rural area in the island. No comparable project has been attempted in Europe, the Middle East or North Africa.

Cyprus has no permanent rivers. A few streams discharge into the sea. As in many island communities, economic development is governed by the availability of water resources. The main potato-growing area, wedged between the British base at Dhekelia and the Turkish-controlled sector south of Famagusta is hampered by lack of water. A piped supply, the southern conveyor, is therefore to run from the Paphos area drawn from surplus supplies.

The surplus in turn depends on an advanced irrigation project in the Paphos area. Its aim is to irrigate 5,000 hectares on both sides of the town of Paphos from supplies drawn from local aquifers and a dam at Asprokremmos. The five-year project will cost \$45m which, it is hoped, will be partly financed through the World Bank. It extends along a coastal strip 38km long and 2km to 4km wide. The feasibility study has been completed and an engineering study will take a further year. The whole scheme should be completed in 1988.

A 50 million cu metre dam will be completed at Paphos next year. Further dams are to be constructed at Vasilitsas and Perat. The new project means a shift from low-value crops and vegetables. In 1977 values it means a leap in foreign exchange earnings from \$7.3m to \$19m. Citrus fruit would make up two-thirds of the total, with table grapes and vegetables making up the bulk of the remainder.

The beneficiaries would be 3,500 families, mostly owning small plots, 1,300 landless families and about 350 refugee families. Economically viable units in the project area.

The climate of the Paphos area is especially conducive to very early fruit and vegetables. Agricultural methods there are already intensive and almost 70 per cent of the fertile land is under cultivation. Many vegetables are grown in greenhouses or in plastic tunnels, but efficiency is already as high as it can be with the present scanty and seasonal rainfall and inadequate irrigation.

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## THE CYPRUS PROBLEM: PROSPECTS AND DEVELOPMENTS

The question of Cyprus is well known to the British public. There is no point in making a historical analysis of the problem, since it has made headlines in the British press for the past three decades.

Cyprus, an independent and sovereign State, member of the UN and the Commonwealth, continues to be a victim of an inexorable and unvarnished act of aggression by Turkey, a country ninety times its size and population.

In July-August 1974 Turkey invaded Cyprus using as pretext the federation of the constitutional order and the protection of the Turkish Cypriot community in Cyprus, allegedly threatened by the abortive coup d'état staged against the late President Archbishop Makarios. It is, however, an established fact that not a single Turkish Cypriot was hurt during the coup.

Although the constitutional order of the Republic was restored after eight days after the coup, the aggression still continues, for over five years now, with the occupation of 40% of Cyprus territory by Turkish troops and the massive presence of military personnel on the island, number of 30,000 troops) and equipment on the island. The expansionist designs of Turkey against Cyprus date back to the early fifties when Cyprus was still a British colony. In 1954 the then Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Turkish mainland declared that Cyprus "is an extension of the Turkish mainland and that it should be returned to Turkey on the basis of geo-political unity".

Since then many similar voices have been heard advocating those designs under various guises and bearing various names.

But recently the tempo has increased and multiplied in intensity. For the past few months there has been a series of statements and declarations similar to that of the Turkish Cypriot side to quote only one from the many: "We regard Cyprus as a Turkish territory. Cyprus is Turkish from one end to the other." So declared last October Mr Rauf Denktaş, the person who leads the Turkish Cypriot community under the shadow of the bayonets of the Turkish Army.

Following the Turkish invasion of 1974 the Government of the Republic of Cyprus in demonstration of its goodwill has accepted the procedure of the intercommunal talks between the island's two communities as a means of solving the island's problem—a problem which in its essence is one of aggression by Turkey and not a conflict between the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots. The talks which began early in 1975 have lasted, on and off, for almost five years. During this period seven rounds of talks were held between the representatives of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. During all seven rounds the intercommunal and the true separatist and expansionist aims of the Turkish Cypriot leadership and Turkey were made obvious, either by declarations, statements and to the detriment of the island or by the continuation of the actions undermining the resumption or the continuation of the talks or usually by setting precedents which they knew were unacceptable.

Hopes were raised last May when, after intensive efforts by the United Nations Secretary General an agreement of ten points was concluded between President Kyriakou and Mr Denktaş, thus in the presence and under the auspices of the United Nations, the basis for a meaningful resumption of the intercommunal talks, which had broken down for two years. These hopes and optimism were soon shattered by statements from the Turkish Cypriot side, which in accordance with its habitual tactics, aimed at modifying the agreement reached by its leader a few days earlier, the resumption of the talks was suspended to abide by the 10 points agreement led to the suspension of the intercommunal talks, after only four meetings between the representatives of the two communities.

This unwillingness of the Turkish Cypriot side as well as its obstructionist tactics can easily be evidenced by its setting of two preconditions for the resumption of the talks: "The Turkish Cypriot side demands that the concept of 'bizonality' and 'negotiation' for the Turkish Cypriots" should be added to the 'security' for the Turkish Cypriots" and "The Turkish Cypriot side demands that the concept of 'bizonality' and 'negotiation' for the Turkish Cypriots" should be added to the 'security' for the Turkish Cypriots" and "The Turkish Cypriot side demands that the concept of 'bizonality' and 'negotiation' for the Turkish Cypriots" should be added to the 'security' for the Turkish Cypriots".

It would be useful to examine what meaning is attributed to the term "bizonality" by the Turkish Cypriot side. A statement by Mr Denktaş gives the meaning of "bizonality" is that: "I am a state which has territory as one of the two federated states, I am sovereign on my territory within this territory." My sovereignty is absolute, no one can take it away from me. It becomes evident that the term "bizonality" means to Mr Denktaş nothing other than the creation of two separate states, with

borders, each of which would exercise sovereignty on the area under its control. It means nothing other than a confederation and not a federation as envisaged by the Makarios-Denktaş and Kyriakou-Denktaş agreements. The position of the Government of Cyprus is crystal clear: the President of the Republic Mr Kyriakou has proposed in May, 1978, before the Special UN General Assembly on Disarmament, that the two communities should be united into a single Republic which would be completely demilitarized. There would be nobody with a gun, except for a small police force which would be composed of Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots. This would be under the supervision of the United Nations and would report directly to the United Nations Security Council. What is the answer of the Greek Cypriot side to this divisive and separatist policies of the Turkish Cypriot leadership?

The solution to the Cyprus problem according to the proposal of the Greek Cypriot side would be a separation. Despite the fact that Cyprus is too small to be divided, the Greek Cypriot side has accepted a true federation for the sake of compromise. However this is not what the Turkish Cypriot side wants. They, for example, want visit for travel between the two areas. They also like to have the right to enter into their own treaties with foreign countries.

In another effort and expression of goodwill the Government of Cyprus has proposed, last January, measures aimed at the rapprochement between the two communities and the creation of an atmosphere of confidence in order to facilitate the resumption of the talks. The intransigence of Mr Denktaş left no room for the practical implementation of these measures. However the efforts of the Government still continue towards this end.

While the deadlock still persists the drama of the 200,000 refugees, which were forced to flee out of their ancestral homes because of the invasion, continues. The 20,000 missing persons have not been traced, owing to the Turkish side's unwillingness to cooperate on this purely humanitarian matter, and those who are still in the areas under Turkish military occupation live in conditions of oppression, deprived of their families and properties and under constant threat of their lives.

Furthermore, as a result of the invasion, 70% of the island's economic wealth fell into the hands of the Turkish Cypriots, who under the protection of the Turkish Army, usurp and exploit the properties belonging to Greek Cypriots.

Six years after the tragic events of July-August, 1974, Turkey continues its aggression against Cyprus in utter disregard of repeated Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council as well as of those of other international bodies, including the Commonwealth resolutions, calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory of the Republic of Cyprus, and the restoration of the sovereignty and independence of the island supporting the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Cyprus and calling for respect of human rights.

Despite the desperate condition of Turkey's economy her army is still in Cyprus. An Army of about 30,000 men supported by military equipment and logistics constitutes an open wound for the country's economy—an economy which forced Western countries to set up a special fund to come to her assistance and to which Britain has already contributed with an eight digit figure in United States dollars and is likely to contribute again.

As the late United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld once said "The end of all political effort must be the well-being of the individual in a life of safety and freedom".

This is also the target of the Cyprus Government; it is its line and its path. The prosperity and well-being of all the people of Cyprus as a whole, without any discrimination on the basis of origin, religion, colour or sex. This well-being and prosperity cannot be built on the roofs of tanks, but as the Foreign Minister of Cyprus Mr Nicos A. Rolandis declared before the most august of international bodies, the United Nations General Assembly, "it can be built in fields and on mountains of peace in a free and unified Cyprus".

Cyprus Economy Continues Fight Against Effects of Turkish Invasion and Continued Occupation

The problems created for the economy of Cyprus by the Turkish invasion and occupation of part of the island in 1974, were both enormous and self-evident. The invasion and occupation deprived the economy of a substantial part of its most fertile areas, a significant part of the available raw materials and some £2.5 million of the economy's capital assets.

In addition the forcible expulsion of 200,000 Cypriots from their homes, properties and places of work burdened the economy

with the requirement to meet the immediate needs of the displaced, and to restore the very high level of unemployment and investment. Finally, the division of the island destroyed the structural relationships of the economy, weakening its capabilities to meet the problems generated, and making it disproportionately dependent on imports and foreign assistance.

In spite of the tremendous difficulties created, the resilience of the economy, the dynamism of the Cypriot in his struggle for survival and the appropriate Government expansionary policies, not only avoided the impending economic collapse but moved a long way towards simultaneously restoring economic activity and employment. Within the four years following the invasion real output surpassed its pre-invasion level, unemployment was reduced sharply to 2% of the economically active population, compared to 30% in the second half of 1974, while the rate of inflation was contained well below the two digit level. Output was re-oriented towards satisfying foreign demand and resulted in unprecedented high levels of exports growth, which along with tourism, inflows of capital and foreign assistance, turned the balance of payments deficit of the early invasion period into a small but nevertheless satisfactory surplus, ensuring the maintenance of comfortable levels of foreign exchange reserves.

The above achievements should in no way be minimized, they should not however be taken as evidence that the Cyprus economy has overcome the inherent problems which the Turkish invasion and occupation created. In fact the continued occupation of 40 per cent of Cyprus by Turkey inevitably implies continuing problems for the Cyprus economy, problems which can with good economic management be ameliorated, but not eradicated.

It is notable that the slowing down of economic growth which began in 1978 continued into 1979, when the rate of growth of Gross Domestic Product at constant 1973 factor cost, is estimated to have been 5.6 per cent compared to 7.2 per cent in the previous year. While the rates of growth in 1978 and 1979 are satisfactory, they are nevertheless substantially lower than the levels of growth achieved in 1976 and 1977, when average annual growth was about 16.2 per cent at 1973 factor cost. A major factor constraining growth has been the capacity limitations now facing the economy, limitations which directly originate from the continued occupation of Cyprus by Turkey.

In the years immediately following the invasion the economy was able to employ existing unused capacity. Now the economy faces a situation whereby further expansion of output is constrained by limited labour availability which requires time to be overcome, since the division of the economy by the Turkish army impedes a large section of the Cypriot labour force from entering the labour market. The expansion of productive capacity through more investment requires time and greater cost, particularly as it would duplicate large amounts of such productive capital assets kept idle in the occupied area of Cyprus.

As a result of the slower growth of the economy and the constraints imposed by the tightness of the factor markets in 1978, consumption and gross domestic fixed capital formation in real terms registered lower rates of growth than in previous years. The growth in productive investment has been constrained by the lack of available labour. In addition, the continued Turkish occupation has affected the structure of investment in that of the total investment undertaken during the year, some 60 per cent went towards construction, a large proportion of this being absorbed by housing and particularly housing for the displaced. It is notable that by the end of 1978 the total number of displaced families housed is estimated to have reached 23,700 compared to the total number of displaced families which is estimated to be about 46,000. Many have argued that the housing needs of the displaced have been extravagantly costly, yet in 1979 when some £22.5 million were spent and 4,000 families housed, the per family cost of such housing worked out to about £550. This is about one third of the average cost of house construction in Cyprus.

Compounding the constraints on investment, the slower real growth in incomes coupled with increased inflationary pressures has restricted the generation of increased domestic savings, which has led to the greater dependence of the economy on foreign sources of finance for investment. Such finance can only be obtained at a higher cost relative to domestic sources of finance and it is not unrelated to the occupation by Turkey and its withholding of existing capital assets.

In 1979 the tightness in the labour market continued as unemployment fell further to 1.8 per cent of the economically active population. Near full employment exerted increased pressure on wages and salaries on the one hand, while rising aggregate demand in relation to the constrained productive capacity on the other resulted in a widening of the resource gap. It is

therefore impressive that nominal wages and salary increases during 1979 were in line with the same level as in the previous two years, estimated to have been about 20 per cent p.a. Similarly, the rate of increase in consumer prices was in the circumstances restrained to reasonable levels, namely 5.6 per cent in total, increased by 9.3 per cent compared to 2.4 per cent in 1978.

The fast rate of growth achieved from the near collapse point of mid-1974, increased the dependence of the economy on imports. The revitalised investment demand was satisfied by increased imported capital goods and resulted in increased imports of industrial raw materials. The housing programme of the Government, which met to some extent the vast needs of the displaced, along with the intensification of private construction activity, led to high imports on construction raw materials. Increased incomes boosted consumption expenditure, particularly by the displaced, for replacement of imported household equipment lost to the invading Turkish forces. Consequently, imports of goods more than counterbalanced the exceptionally good performance of exports and the improved trade balance surplus, leading to a widening of the current account deficit.

The greater dependence of the Cyprus economy on imports, reflected by the deterioration in the country's balance of payments position during the year, Imports of goods in 1979 increased by some 26 per cent overshadowing the satisfactory performance of exports which registered an increase of over 20 per cent. Of significance, was the high increase in the value of imports of fuel and lubricants which rose by 34.6 per cent due to sharp price increases in the year, as well as the substantial increase of 36 per cent of imported raw materials, particularly those intended for construction purposes. It is notable that a substantial amount of fuel imports go towards the supply of electricity to the occupied area, for which no recompense is received. Further, part of the raw materials imported go to meet the housing needs of the displaced. It is indeed fortunate that along with the increase in exports of goods, the exports of services increased by about 37 per cent, mainly as a result of increased tourism, which gave rise to some £25 million of tourist receipts in 1979, compared to £23.3 million in 1978. Thus, the surplus of invisibles and the anticipated surplus on the capital account of the balance of payments should have contained the overall balance of payments deficit to about £114 million.

In an effort to avoid the overheating of the economy in 1979, the Government took both fiscal and monetary measures. However, its ability to reduce its budget deficit was limited by the very consequences of the occupation. During 1979 the Government imposed increased taxes and duties on imports and other goods and services. Monetary policy was also tightened, with increases in the required minimum liquidity ratios, through Government borrowing from the domestic market and the continuation of tight hire purchase requirements. Nevertheless, the budget deficit in 1979 was only marginally reduced as a percent of domestic demand. Further reduction was not feasible for the Government had still to spend extensively on basic infrastructural projects e.g. water development, to improve the productivity of the less fertile land in the Government controlled area; road development, to permit easy access of the unemployed area of Cyprus to the new port of Larnaca; and significant social programmes (e.g. housing for the displaced which took up some 43 per cent of the total development expenditure of £51.3 million in 1979). It has recently been stated that Cyprus has received much aid for its displaced, "that they must be the richest 'refugees' in the world". Had this statement been true then the heavy Government expenditure for the needs of the displaced would be unnecessary. Unfortunately the above statement could only have been conceived in ignorance. During the period 1974 to the end of 1979 some US\$59 million of aid were received by the Greek Cypriots through the UNHCR, of which \$44.6 million went to housing. These figures imply aid equivalent to only about \$50 to \$75 per annum for each displaced person.

It is quite apparent from the above that, the economy of Cyprus has still to struggle against problems which result directly from the continued occupation of part of the island by Turkey. But can it be expected that an economy can ever recoup the substantial losses it suffered in terms of manpower, capital, raw materials and other natural resources.

Yet in spite of such constraining factors, the Cyprus economy has managed to achieve even in 1979 a relatively satisfactory rate of growth of output, full employment and continues to meet the needs of the displaced. Certainly rational economic management, cooperation between the various groups of the population, as well as the welcomed foreign investment and foreign assistance received to date, have gone a long way in making this achievement possible.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE  
NICOSIA—CYPRUS







Sadat is in Washington in a number of things leashed about. He knows the sympathies of the nation are more with the late Mr. Begin, who is now in power. He knows that Carter cannot afford to break the David agreement with Israel. He knows that the United States cannot let him down by asking the collapse of the fragile structure of its Arab policy, for only if it is discarded as the architect of peace and the ruler of the interests of the Arabs is there any chance of other Arab countries up their opposition to the David agreement. And it happens relations between the United States and the Arab world will remain insecure.

Even with all this in his mind, he cannot be wholly satisfied about the outcome of his separate visits which he has begun and is undertaking. Carter is limited in the pressure he can bring to bear on Israel. This is not the use of the sanction which he needs when he financial contribution from American Jews, but also even if it were possible to settle on Israel, it is not a secure or lasting settlement if it lacked support within Israel. He must deal with the realities of politics.

At the moment the gulf between the Israeli and Egyptian positions looks almost hopelessly wide on at least two vital issues, Jerusalem and Palestinian self-government, both of which arouse strong emotions as well as presenting tricky political problems. The Camp David agreement lays down procedures and a timetable for establishing a self-governing authority in the West Bank and Gaza and says that the solution must recognize the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinian people and their just requirements. In this way the Palestinians will participate in the determination of their own future . . . Obviously this and other phrases in the agreement are open to different interpretations. The Israeli Government continues to be adamant that Israel must retain ultimate control, and that the Palestinians can be given only administrative powers. The Egyptians are insisting they should have legislative and judicial powers as well. On this rock the whole Camp David agreement could still founder.

In the long term, time is against Israel if only because of the western world's dependence on Arab oil but in the short term there is no guarantee that delays will necessarily favour President Sadat. Arab countries which rejected the Camp David agreement are not eager to rescind it, and some now see it as a basis on the United Nations as a better instrument for bringing about

to bear on Israel. They want to move fast in order to stop Mr. Begin's settlement policy. This approach is not necessarily incompatible with support for Camp David and President Carter but it could make the negotiations even more difficult to manage than they are at present. The better advice to the Arab states probably comes from Mr. Begin's argument that if he is not elected, he will be in a much stronger position than he is now to press for a settlement favourable to the Palestinians.

Meanwhile the best hope for the Washington talks cannot be much more than that they will provide signs of movement sufficient to keep the Camp David agreement in being. None of the parties to the agreement, including the President of the United States, is at the moment strong enough to force the other to a deadline, for it is only now that the agreement is coming up against its own unresolved ambiguities. The first stages were relatively easy in comparison because they involved problems such as the Sinai peninsula and the modalities of diplomatic relations which did not touch issues regarded as vital by either side, and which were under the control of them both. Over the Palestinian question they are negotiating without a direct mandate from those directly affected and without full power on their own to enforce an agreement. It is their weakness, much as anything else that makes agreement so difficult.

may be the Dalai Lama to Tibet from his exile in India? The answer, it seems, was in the affirmative. The argument that is made from the inside and from the outside is the same. The Dalai Lama's own entourage. The Dalai Lama's decision at the end of last year to send a second delegation to India to inquire into the situation in Tibet for his return there. In Peking, the Chinese government welcomed this proposal as a delegation led by the Dalai Lama's elder brother, Gyalo Shatra, who had been in Tibet for 10 months in Tibet. The Chinese government came from the Chinese government as a mark of the Dalai Lama's return to Tibet in Peking to right the wrongs of the past during the cultural revolution. Tibet did not escape the cultural revolution and may still be divided into the same divisions as the Chinese. But over and over again, the Chinese government has decided to swing the pendulum away from the Chinese minority to the Chinese majority. The Chinese government followed on Tibet's status as an autonomous region in 1965 that Tibet's status in other ways be considered. From the Dalai Lama's point of view, that is to say in 1951, was brought to accept the Dalai Lama's return to China on terms that were always been a tangible ambivalence of policy towards the Dalai Lama's return to the empire territory that simply be classed as a simple. The Chinese government made the recovery of Tibet from its loss to China as part of the aim of the national unity. The

government set up in Peking in 1949 was simply the first in this century possessed of the power to give effect to the wish. Was the territory simply to be moderated or to be subject to the full tide of communist social change? Opinions may have been divided; but certainly the records in Tibet itself are distinct from the Tibetan population within the border provinces of China. There was one of tolerance and some caution on the part of the Chinese until the rebellion of 1959 caught them by surprise.

After that explosion and the Dalai Lama's last minute flight, Tibet was fully subjugated by an imposed communist regime. In exile in India the Dalai Lama was dubbed a leader of "bandits". When the cultural revolution followed that, too, was just as turbulent for Tibetans as for Chinese. Nor did the change come with Mao Tse-tung's death and Mr Hua Guofeng's assumption of power but only with Mr Deng Xiaoping's ascendancy in Peking at the end of 1978.

Since then the exchanges have shown a degree of hope on both sides. The Dalai Lama has acknowledged the change of Chinese policy but wants to reassure himself that the Tibetan population is content. The fact that the Chinese authorities allowed the Chinese correspondents to visit Tibet last year indicates their own belief that circumstances are happier. Tibetan visitors' reports are less confident. The truth may be that the degree of autonomy allowed to the Tibetans in 1965 still falls far short of their wishes.

This could and should be changed so long as Tibet's case is acknowledged in Peking to be in a different class from the Inner Mongolian or Sinkiang

autonomous regions. Both of these are areas of economic growth and consequent settlement by Chinese. In Sinkiang the (Han) Chinese population will probably pass the Muslim Uighurs before this decade ends. In Inner Mongolia Chinese settlement exceeded the Mongol population even before 1949. It would seem that no such settlement has been pursued in Tibet except in small number over a short period. Neither economic growth nor climatic conditions—quite apart from Chinese feelings about Tibet's historical identity—is ever likely to encourage it.

Mr Deng's probable flexibility in the matter is certainly matched by the Dalai Lama's. Exile has made him a willing modernizer. He has talked of marrying some elements of Marxism to his Mahayana Buddhist beliefs. Among younger members of his following in India there are some who have informed a communist party as a way of asserting Tibetan rights to look after their own change.

The return of the exiles may not now be far distant. This will present problems. The Chinese will have to agree with the Dalai Lama on a more generous interpretation of autonomy—even, eventually, to the circumstances prevailing when Tibet ran its own affairs subject only to a Chinese official in Lhasa. Tolerance will also be necessary between the returning exiles and their brothers who have gone through some gruelling political experiences these last 20 years.

At all events, the recovery of Tibet's identity—given the great changes, not all of which can be or need be reversed—looks a more hopeful prospect than it has done since the fifties.

has had to be stopped negotiations between the industry and the Department of Health over cigarette taxes. The voluntary agreement which governs tobacco in Britain expired at the end of March, but the Government will not allow the industry to drag on. At the talks, ministers threatened to sue for breach of contract if the industry did not accept new terms. But the industry says it is apparently not ready to make a steady contribution to the Government's advertising funds. It says that advertising affects the relative sales of different brands rather than the total volume of smoking. The Government has recently published a report which supports this. But while the Government's sales may not fluctuate with the rise and fall of advertising expenditure, it is not believed that the profits of cigarette advertising will not reinforce the habit. The Government does not believe that smoking itself is

an attractive and harmless pastime. While the death rate from diseases related to smoking remains higher in Britain than in most other countries, at high cost to public expenditure on health services, as well as on human suffering, further restrictions on advertising, statutory if necessary, deserve serious consideration. At the very least, cigarette advertising in cinemas, which reaches a relatively young audience, and which has increased greatly since it was forbidden on television, should be banned. It is claimed that a much wider ban on advertising in Norway, imposed in 1975, has already had perceptible effects especially among the young, and that example deserves close attention.

But the Government's talks with the industry have less practical importance than its actions in an area where it has

to the article written  
Felt on March 31 on  
of the role of ACAS.  
y independent unions  
half a million manag-  
professional employees  
strong arguments to the  
for the retention and  
enhancing of the recog-  
nition contained in the  
st. Protection Act 1975  
that the report contained  
employment bill at present  
in the House of Com-  
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try.  
has also taken a similar  
path for different  
ome machinery is estab-  
lished unions to use an  
where an employer re-  
sists suggestion of a union  
the confidence of the  
work force or com-

The Employment Bill is to encourage more employees not to take industrial action, and managers and professional employees fully support this. However, the Government does not seem to understand that good industrial relations are brought about by the establishment of effective and responsible procedures enabling, in the case of union members, managers and professional employees to enter into negotiating arrangements with the employer.

The Managerial Professional and Staff Liaison Group have suggested amendments to procedures for amending Sections 11-16 of the Employment Protection Act (ie those clauses dealing with recognition).

We support the fact-finding work of ACAS and feel that the final decision should be made by the Central Arbitration Committee, with a

**From the Chairman of the  
Commission for Racial Equality**  
Sir, May I comment on your story  
(April 5) about the membership of  
the Commission for Racial Equality  
and its relationship with the Govern-  
ment?

the work which Parliament has given us to do. We shall carry on that work to the utmost of our ability.

Yours truly,  
DAVID LANE,  
Elliott House,  
12-13, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

**From Professor Lord Vainzy**  
Sir, Mr Emery is so well-informed and energetic a writer, his high opinion of the "stick" and the challenge of Bristol" is alarming because it suggests a lack of realism in some government circles that is so obvious to the rest of us.  
The looting and attacks on the police in Bristol are of course distressing. But as Midge Decker points out, they are only the latest in a series of similar events in New York during the power failure, to proceed from them to a direct attribution to social problems is to ignore the vast majority of people, black and white, with similar handicaps who do not offend. The police are on guard at corners or loot banks. No simple explanation of urban violence has yet been given and no simple remedy exists. However much we know, few answers have been found.

If pouring more public money into an area where violence breaks out could stop it, the answer would be yes. But we have only to look at Northern Ireland to see that the proposition is false. Northern Ireland is the most socialized economy outside the Soviet orbit.

Most alarming, however, is the idea that the Prime Minister "browbeat obstinate and haughty upstarts" into determining she might now seem likely to change her economic policies. Is it to be supposed that, were an easier course open, a successful and strong-minded Prime Minister would not have chosen it?

If full employment, stable prices, fast growth and rising public expenditure could be met by winking, we should now be in bliss.

What rational alternative course is there? An incomes policy, but how enforced and at what cost? A siege economy; is that likely to work?

If Mrs. Thatcher's colleagues really believe that there is a serious alternative economic strategy they really ought to lead her—and us—know quickly. It is hardly a time to hide their lights under bushels.

Yours sincerely,  
JOHN VAIZEY,  
House of Lords.

**From Shirley Plowden and Mr Harley Sherlock**  
Sir, Your correspondents, Mr Cyril Townsend MP and Mr Peter Bottomley MP (March 21) and Mr Jack Brown (April 1), point out that London's economy is dependent on the efficient movement of freight. We agree with them, and that is one of the reasons why, instead of more expensive, destructive and usually counter-productive road building, we want to see the existing roads properly managed and people encouraged to use public transport. This, it appears to us, is the only practical way to avoid traffic congestion, reduce freight distribution and halt the erosion of our environment.

nor his planned balance between private and public transport." Neither will he succeed in keeping subsidies within reasonable bounds, unless he is prepared to allow the bus service to collapse completely.

Finally, however, we must sympathize with your correspondents who point to London Transport's own failings. Many of these concern matters which are beyond the powers to put right. Its performance lags behind not only that of the RATP in Paris, but, as Mr Blackburn points out (February 26), that of the better provincial operators in this country. Mr Bennett has a long way to go to convince Londoners that the world would be the goods, even with the increased fares and improved operating conditions that London Transport should be

part attitudes to public transport that prevail in London and Paris. Indeed the contrast is not only between two cities but two countries. Between Britain and Europe generally. While we have allowed local transport to decline, many foreign countries have been expanding, improving and subsidizing their services. Part of the responsibility for the British attitude lies with the Department of Transport which has apparently neglected economic and social considerations and has proposed to social resources subsidizing public transport. At the same time it has failed to press for legislation which would permit local authorities to implement effective forms of traffic restraint so that they could make better use of their resources.

Yours faithfully,  
**STEPHEN PLOWDEN,  
HARLEY SHERLOCK.**  
London Amenities and Transport  
Association,  
13 Alwyne Place, N1.

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## Alternative transport

*From Mr J. K. Robertson*

Sir, Two trips this week along the M1 Motorway between London and the Midlands have reminded me of the enormous volume of goods traffic now carried. We are in recession and the Government are therefore how much more choked this artery will become by the mid 80s and a possible return to greater industrial activity.

The Grand Union Canal follows

the Department. Years after restraint has been generally accepted as a necessary and positive aspect of transport policy, he refers to it as coercive and inimical to personal freedom. He might as well make the same complaint about the other rules of the road: driving on the left, stopping at traffic lights, observing speed limits. Without these there would be chaos. Without rules of wider scope (to control traffic in an efficient way rather than by its own congestion) Sir Horace will never achieve his "coherent road and traffic strategy".

I would suggest it is now time to continue with the improvement plan for the London-Birmingham canal route started then abandoned in the 1930s. The cost would be a lot less than a relief M1 Motorway and the idea of a mere 35 hp engine required to power a barge, capable of pushing an 80 tonne load, suggests considerable fuel economy.

Yours &  
J. K. ROBERTSON,  
Appleton House,  
Kirby,  
North Yorkshire.

Sir, With regard to the recent fires at London hostels for the homeless, we probation officers working in Wakebridge would like to endorse the views expressed in these columns by the Bishop of Steyney and the Auxiliary Bishop of Westminster, as well as those of the hospital social workers, March, the voluntary workers, and the Wakebridge Probation Society, all providing assistance for the homeless and destitute are a very valuable resource and are constantly stretched to their limits. It is, perhaps, some indication of the problem when one considers that very often the only accommodation we can find for our clients

Church Army hostels in Central London, but their rates have just gone up to £2.85 per week for a single person, £4.20 for a married man (dormitory/cubicle accommodation with weekend meals). This puts the hostels beyond the reach of our limited financial resources for assisting emergency cases, who may well be able to move on towards independence and a stable life if they can be helped through the crisis.

The Probation Service is often unable to fulfil the task of keeping people out of prison, particularly relevant now as the prison population is at its highest ever. The task could be made so much simpler if there was access to suitable accom-

Concluding the lack of hostel facilities locally, the high proportion of homeless people attracted to Heathrow Airport and its environs, and, last, but not least, the apparent housing policy of the London Borough of Hillingdon. There is a flourishing sale of council houses with nothing to replace them in the private sector.

It is not only the loss of valuable resources such as St Munro's at Charing Cross, and the massive cuts in the housing programme that exacerbate the situation; inflation also takes its toll. We often use the

Yours faithfully,  
PATRICK WILSON,  
CHRIS MANN,  
JOHN MINKES,  
PAT RANCE,  
DONALD CHAPMAN,  
R. MATTHEWS,  
D. SMITH,  
MONICA VINER,  
JACQUELINE WARNER,  
ANNE TURNER.  
Middlesex Area Probation and  
After-care Service,  
The Court House,  
Harefield Road,  
Uxbridge, Middlesex.

From Sir Paul Bryan, MP for Hove (Conservative)  
Sir, The longer discussion of the subject continues, the more the original purpose of the Employment Bill seems to be forgotten. The Bill was designed to deal with

recalled that some 90 per cent of industrial action is unofficial. It is difficult to imagine the court accepting that a union should be held responsible for such action when its leader might have been unaware of it, or even have denounced or forbidden it. So the

Recent legislation and House of Lords judgments had left it. Strong arguments can, of course, be developed for making further inroads in the legal immunities of those taking or organizing industrial action. Sir Leonard Neale (March 31) puts forward three of the most frequently mentioned.

First, he suggests that the proposed limitation of immunities for secondary action to "first customers or first supplier" will be unclear and will allow some employers to be hit in a way which will be widely regarded as unjust.

to employers in most cases—indeed it might encourage a further weakening of central union authority—and a growth of unofficial action, with the gradual detriment of industrial relations.

Further, in those few cases where union funds would be opened up to litigious employers by such a change in the size of any damages payable, might well bankrupt a union, and reduce the funds available for the use of the balance of advantage between employers and organized labour would be tipped too far the other way. In these days of revived management "mechanism" and "engineering" and other "rationally" sound ideas, that is, they they want an

cern is expressed about secondary picketing because employers have so little control over strangers turning up at their gates and causing disruption. The Government has been urged to go back to the place of work of the disputants. Nothing short of outlawing the practice completely could be much tighter. As the Government has made clear, other forms of action, such as blacking, are not subject to the same restrictions. It is not clear why the Government wants to retain immunity taken together these provisions will discourage much of the most outrageous and irresponsible behaviour. Deeper problems also lie behind the second proposal concerning the

with the present Bill when it is framed as to totally unite the union movement in active hostility to it. But the truth is that legislation of that kind would do little use to the cause of the nation.

To make these points in support of the Employment Bill as it now stands is not to deny the case of those who argue for going further. Rather the intention is to show that they touch on grounds of support that lie within the scope of the present Bill; namely the constitutional position of trade unions, employers and industrial action in our society. It is certain that the section of the Bill passed in the last session of the House of Commons that should be in many respects it may not be a matter for

making by referendum is not the way to run a country. The same may yet prove true in industry. After all, plebiscites can become the tools of extremism and our unions are particularly vulnerable to this danger. There are practical problems too. When would the right to a ballot operate? What would be the status of the verdicts?

Finally, there is the proposal to make union funds vulnerable in legal proceedings. Here it must be

The Green Paper now promised by the Government will have a major role to play in providing information and promoting discussion on this much larger question so that a measured debate leading to orderly change can take place with the necessary degree of consent. It is the right way to proceed. In the meantime the Government should concentrate on getting the present Bill on the Statute Book.

Yours faithfully,  
**PAUL BRYAN,**  
House of Commons.

From Lord De Lisle, VC  
Sir, On my return from abroad I  
read with interest Mr Fred  
Silverster's contribution on "Human  
Rights: a question of balance"  
appearing in your issue of March 17.  
Mr Fred Silverster, Parliamentary  
Private Secretary to Mr James  
Prior, does not like the European  
Convention of Human Rights. He  
says that Britain should end the  
right of individual petition from  
January, 1981. Should not Mr  
Silverster have "declared

the Universal Declaration of Human Rights made in 1948. The basic principle of the Declaration is that "everyone has a right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law". This Declaration gave formal expression to the horrified reaction of the civilized world, not excluding our own Parliament, to the lawless enormities of totalitarian regimes displayed during the decades preceding and covering World War II.

Since then the apparatus of tyranny has grown out of all

British Rail brought by three British Rail employees, dismissed in 1976 for refusing to join a trade union after British Rail had concluded a closed shop agreement. The issue of the case was whether the laws of the United Kingdom, in breach of the convention, fail to protect citizens against their loss of freedom of conscience, speech and association. The petitioners' case was admitted despite the strenuous opposition of the Government and the Department of Employment.

The Commission has recently sent its conclusions to the Council of Ministers of the European Community, but this is regarded as a preliminary

highest degree. Its practitioners now control vast areas of the world and millions of subject people. The situation is thus the right (under the Convention) as the eternal and absolute truths," Mr. Silvester lends himself to the modernist doctrine of situation ethics and its derivative, situation principles of law.

But this is not the philosophy upon which the Council of Europe (to which we are bound by Treaty) through its Convention challenges lawlessness and tyranny. So it must appear that "Human Rights" question of balance" reflects both Mr Prior's apprehension and his hope. His apprehension may be that the Council of Europe will not before either the Committee on

One wonders whether it is a decisionist bias on the petitioners' favour which has stimulated Mr Silverster's interest in the Convention.

This hypothesis is certainly consistent with the date of the article's appearance, with Mr. Silverster's biased interpretation of the petitioners' terms, and with his lack of enthusiasm for its provisions. There are already a number of cogent indications that the petitioners have won their case. Mr Silverster's article constitutes a persuasive and welcome addition to

bourne, and his hope that he may be able to make a modest and discreet exit from his embarrassment through the back door, by persuading the Council to allow him to resign after six months, is still more than eight months hence the right of individual petition, a step—so thoughtfully proposed by his PPS—The time is ripe for the expression of an authoritative opinion by the Government on this matter of great international importance. The Minister refused to do so then, but Lord Chelmsford, in opposition and in office, in speech and in writing, in Parliament and outside it, so vigorously declared his support for the principles of

**Divorce legislation**  
From Mr W. M. Harper

Sir, Mr Wilson is quite right in his letter of today when he says that no-fault divorce has far reaching consequences. But does it then follow that we should return to a fault divorce law? In those past days when fault was the issue many

the illogicality of coupling no-fault divorce with post divorce maintenance

Yours faithfully,  
W. M. HARPER.  
Whitnaga Cottage,  
Whitnaga,  
Tiverton,  
Devon.

Yet should marriage really involve the keeping of a day book and entries in the ledger of moral debits and credits? As Lord Denning said in *Wachtel v Wachtel* in 1973: "Does this (statutory reference to conduct) mean that the judge in chambers is to hear their mutual recriminations and to go into their petty squabbles for days on end, as he used to do in the old days? Does it mean that, after a marriage has

**In a golden glow**  
*From Mr A. Leggatt, QC*  
 Sir. In September, 1976, you published my letter on the subject of Murango's bronze medal (as reported in your Final Medals Table). My attention has now been drawn by the Librarian of All Souls to that article in *The Times of April 1, 1980* entitled "Bronza bathes idyllic island in golden glow" which by a praiseworthy feat of communication had been dispatched from Port Sumarno on the same day.

Unmindful of our "too" long absence from the "too" many waves of breaking news, I have, as you may have guessed, been busy and complex and rarely to be found wholly or mainly on one side, and . . . the forensic process is not well-adapted to fine assessments or evaluations of behaviour . . . In my experience . . . conduct in these cases usually proves to be a marginal issue . . .

Let me abandon this nostalgic desire for a return to the bad old days and accept that, again in Lord Denning's words, divorce " . . . is a misfortune that befalls both".

Accepting this, let us move forward and face up to those far-reaching consequences which will be imposed on us among which, as Mr Horowitz in his adjoining letter points out, is

list had been given as "Mununga"; and I speculated that he might have decided already to go it alone as an independent sovereign state". Not all of your readers were entirely satisfied by your assertion then that the boxers of these names had been mislabeled as Kenyans. So it is heartening to read in your current report about the curakino-drinking Mununga Minister of Sport, Dick Mununga, Minister of Education, and Minister of Agriculture, pursuing, on account of his name, his *folie de grandeur*. I believe he may be plotting a suitable fate for the Old Peruvian Prime Minister.

Yours faithfully,  
ANDREW LEGGATT,  
10 Old Vicarage,  
Old Woking  
Surrey.







## Censure for Stonehouse company auditor

Thursday's close

**IN BRIEF**

sharply lower.  
Dow Jones industrial  
closed 15.79 points  
68.34 on trading in 29  
shares.

The brokers suggest that the per cent per annum target for overall economic growth is too high.

Mr Ted Gibson, an economist with the Crocker Bank in San Francisco is not convinced that the widely forecast "brown-outs", as power reductions are called, will actually take place as predicted. "I think 1985 is too soon, and I think there is a chance they won't happen at all, but who wants to take the chance? The only way to forcing firms to look elsewhere when they come to expand."

The companies' fears are natural enough. High technology businesses consume large amounts of electricity, and continuity and consistency of

free. Mile Island 12 months ago, there has been a major public reaction against nuclear power, and nowhere has this been more marked than in California. Typical is the fate of the projected nuclear plant in Diablo Canyon which, since the accident, has been blocked by a wave of objections and delays. It shows the sign of going under way again.

However, the problem runs deeper. Governor Brown's administration, which is rated for its conservationist tone, and for its creation—the state Energy Commission—feels the growth in electricity demand

that demand will increase twice as fast by 33 to 4 per cent a year.

If the companies are anywhere near correct, the electricity outlook for California is very gloomy. It takes a minimum of five years, and often longer, to build a power plant, whether nuclear or conventionally fuelled. This means that the building programme needs to be under way, if the shortages are to be averted towards the end of the decade. But now, in California, they are arguing not building.

**Anthony Hilton**

**SCOTTISH  
LIFE ASSURANCE**

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**NOTICE**


NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifty-fourth Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held in 150 St. Vincent's on Wednesday 16th April, 1980.

By Order of the Directors  
**W. PROUDFOOT**  
General Manager and Actuary  
150 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow  
G2 5NQ, 14th March, 1980.

**AMICABLE  
ANCE SOCIETY**

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**F MEETING**  
that the One Hundred  
Meeting of the Members  
rect. Glasgow: G2 5NQ  
at Noon.



THE PAULS					
	Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank	
	sells	sells	buys	sells	
	2.05	1.98	Norway Kr	11.55	23.05
	31.10	29.60	Portugal Esc	113.00	107.00
	72.25	63.75	South Africa Rd	1.93	1.90
	1.60	1.53	Spain Ptas	153.50	152.50
	13.19	12.94	Sweden Kr	9.38	9.58
kk	-8.75	8.35	Switzerland Fr	4.16	3.34
	19.96	9.56	USA \$	2.20	2.14
MM	4.16	4.16	Yugoslavia Dn	32.75	33.75
	11.25	10.80	Notes for small denominated bank		
	1.15	1.15	notes only		
	2810.00	310.00	Travelers Bank		
			International. Ltd.		
			Different rates apply to travellers		

You can argue about the figures, and Governor Jerry Brown of California or other leaders of the electricity supply companies on the other, are going just that. But many of the best-known industrial names are showing who they really believe, and voting with their feet-by looking elsewhere for sites where they can expand. The new industry giant is contemplating building new factories in Boise, Idaho, and in Oregon. Indeed, another industry giant, is convinced that the widely forecast "brownouts", as power reductions are called, will actually take place as soon as predicted. I think 1985 is too practical, and I think there is a chance they won't happen at all, but who wants to take the chance? The mere threat is forcing firms to look elsewhere when they come to expand."

Companies' fears are natural enough. High technology businesses consume large amounts of electricity, and continuity and consistency of

power, and nowhere has this been more marked than in California, where the siting of the projected nuclear plant in Diablo Canyon, which, since the accident, has been blocked by a wave of objections and delays, and shows no sign of getting under way again. However, the problem runs deeper. Governor Brown's administration is in a mood of conservatism, and for its creation the state energy Commission—feels the growth in electricity demand


If the companies are anywhere near correct, the electricity outlook for California is very grim. In the long-term, innum of five years, and often longer, to build a power plant, whether nuclear or conventionally fuelled. This means that the building programme needs to be under way now, if the shortages are to be averted towards the end of the decade. In California, they are arguing not building.

Anthony Hilton

**NOTICE OF MEETING**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the One Hundred and Fiftyfourth Annual General Meeting of the Members will be held in 150 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G2 5NQ on Wednesday 16th April, 1980 at Noon.

By Order of the Directors  
**W. PROUDFOOT**  
*General Manager and Actuary*  
150 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.  
G2 5NQ, 14th March, 1980.





But to school location may be different.

**David H**



## Bank Base Rates

## Britannic chief on need to undo mergers

ness of Lloyd's underwriters to pioneer new types of cover. North Sea oil might not already be such an important factor in our economy and the communication satellite would almost certainly not have become a commercial proposition.

All of which leads me to ask whether the present clamor, the national obsession of minimizing strengths while maximizing weaknesses is an indulgence we can still afford.

Yours faithfully,  
**FREDDIE LAKER,**  
Laker Airways Ltd.,  
Gatwick Airport—London,  
Horley,  
Surrey.

## Problems of unfair dismissal law

## Dismissal law

**From Mr David Stanning**

Sir, John Bryant's short article in today's management columns (March 31) on unfair dismissal law makes me question the value of attempts to precis so complex a subject.

His article relied heavily for its conclusions on statistics, which can be made to support almost any contention. Indeed, one of the figures he quotes could be turned round to give the opposite view: namely, 27 per cent of respondent employers who thought they had a cast-iron case (and thus continued to fight the same) actually lost.

There is a great deal more to Industrial Tribunal legislation

that looking superficially and looking at superficial statistics. Likewise, there is a great deal more at stake, both in terms of management time and purely financial considerations, than paying out a successful appli-

car at the end of the hearing.  
 "While it is undeniable that communication is the key to good industrial relations, these proposed attempts during inevitably simplified conclusions from statistics invariably gloss over the inescapable practical fact that the present legislation continues to penalize very severely management and, like much other recent legislation, tends to penalize the not so guilty as well as the guilty. In my experience, the problem is considerably greater than Mr. Bryson's article leads me to suppose."  
 Yours faithfully,  
 DAVID STANNING,  
 337 Bath Road,  
 Slough,  
 Berks.

omen

to appreciate that anyone considering a course will be coming from the job for two weeks but, nevertheless, any company that has its heart in the right place should be prepared to make arrangements. They do so on a day-to-day basis for security, but they send on long-term management courses sometimes for perhaps a year or more.

Yours faithfully,  
**HARRY WOOD,**  
Head of Management  
Development Centre,  
West Midlands Engineering  
Employers' Association,  
Birmingham.

## Premium Bond

**prizes**

**From The Reverend Michael Kemp**

Sir, I was disressed by the Chancellor's proposal to increase the highest Premium Bond prize to £250,000. Nobody needs so much to live and I believe it is more likely to harm than to bless the recipient. I suggest that this proposal is a little like offering a car to a bond-seller. More prizes of smaller sums would be more popular and morally far more defensible.

Yours faithfully,  
**Baron MICHAEL KEMP**  
St Timothy's Vicarage,  
Stinn Street,  
Sheffield S10 1NZ.  
March 30.

## er decision

not do the major banks much good). But one can beat the system another way. It is not widely known that one can transfer a credit transfer from any branch of any bank direct to a National Giro bank account by quoting the sorting code 72-00 and the payee's Giro number (which is present on the cheque) on the electricity bill; it would be a good idea to transcribe all reference numbers, etc., on to the credit transfer form.

May I have an explanation from the major banks (no doubt in quadruplicate!).

Yours faithfully,  
J. P. DOUGHERTY,  
10 Spring Lane,  
Borhamton,  
Cambridge, CB5 9BL.

texts

business will be the first to sympathize.

Dr Barb may also be reassured to learn that in the Commission professional translators (some of them with experience in technical fields) work closely with professional scientists, many of whom are, in other words, poor linguists. That does not mean that we get everything right all the time.

Yours faithfully,  
A. R. 'CLARKE,  
Head, English Translation  
Division,  
Commission of the European  
Community,  
Brussels.

**By Our Financial Staff**  
Support for the idea of creating the right tax and fiscal environment for "de moribus" folio boasts 21 companies who have been threatened by over bids and survived according to Mr. Jefferson.

environment and a deflagrating torch. The takeover has come from an ardent critic of takeovers, Mr John Jefferson, chairman of Britannic Assurance.

Britannic, the holder of a number of strategic stakes in West Midland companies, usually resists an aggressive attempt to take over any company in which it has a financial interest. A recent example was its opposition to GEC's (ultimately successful) takeover of Avelis in which Britannic held an 8 per cent stake.

Mr Jefferson, in his last report to the chairman of Britannic before his retirement, says that many takeover battles have done more harm than good.

"In the human field in par-

ticular," he says, "the takeover according to my definition have continued as successful as ever."

In some "cases", Mr Britannic's chairman, "the has acted as a stimulant", gesting that the takeover order may be more use to some when he falls.

Successful bids, such as for Avelis, are re-invested in the company.

Problems for major investors in the Avelis case Britannic stake yielded £63m in 1985 and it is not easy, says Jefferson, to find replacement equities of comparable value.

"I think Mr Jefferson is like the word 'deglomerator' he says he likes what it means and points to the brewing or as a good example of centration having gone too far."

particular they have caused great apprehension, often justified, about redundancies and also in 1960 there were 84 distilling and brewing companies; there are 17.

frustration and discouragement amongst managements and many young executives. This cannot be good for British industry," he adds.

Brian's investment portfolio

"Those breweries and other companies taken over by us could I am sure have new life and enthusiasm put into them if they were re-launched as independent companies."

## The snag of living with standards of accounting

Mr James Duncan, chairman and chief executive of Transport Development Group yesterday criticised standards of accounting in his annual report.

"The fact that any consideration of accounts is materially affected by the standard now being imposed by the account-

problem but uniformity of treatment will still not necessarily ensure comparability between companies, he says.

"Businesses are too diverse for this to be so and it is a pity that integrity of judgment and professional competence

ing bodies in the interest of uniformity. The initial effect of such

standards is to make comparison with earlier years more difficult. This is a temporary

meaningless and somewhat downright misleading". Mr Duncan.

## Quality rather than quantity

Some have suggested that the company should be treated as an associate in order to boost the profits. Last year R & B contributed £1.5m at the pre-tax level and that should be increased this year round.

Famous Grouse, the group's leading brand, continues to do well, increasing its market share, although increased pro-

to have grown by 40m between 196m and 19m last year mainly because of bad weather. However, this will be partly offset by a heavy increase in investment in the group and interest received of about £8m.

Prospects for the year are healthier with a recovery in the group's large United Kingdom-based activities. Underlying losses should be greatly reduced and another increase in investment income

Full-year figures from 1997 broke on Thursday are lik-

to be left mostly unscathed by the events that shook the grate late last year and led to gaming licences being withdrawn.

Observers are expecting a healthy increase in pre-tax profits, rising from £41m in 1976 to £48m and £50m. In addition, the company's operations at the halfway stage suggested a total dividend of 17p against 13p and the market feels there is little more change since to justify anything different.

Prospects for the year, needless to say, point to a healthy pre-tax profits overall with a going for a figure of about £50m. But the leger is not all that rosy, with the company incurring in the struggle

Nevertheless, dividend cover remains strong at about 2.8, although most believe the com-

Underwriting losses are likely to be reduced this year to around 2.5 with an increase in the total dividend of 20 per cent to 23.3p gross. Earnings a share should rise to 32p-33p.

This resulted in analysts downgrading their estimates from 53p to 52m, only 1p above the previous year's level.

Thursday will depend on effect of last year's revaluation of sterling.

After selling his first business, Mr Asch says he was looking for a public venture. The cash from the White's sale he bought 25 per cent stake in Hawley and has pulled out from losses of £98,000 to a profit last year of £520,000.

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for Pritchard is not imminent, Mr Ashcroft says he is talking to at least a dozen compar-

Financial institutions are taking a continuing interest in both stocks. Hoover Trust, which has a 6.2 per cent stake in Hawley & Co., is holding to buy into Provincial. At the moment it had 9.1 per cent of the shares.

Hawley's largest single shareholder after Mr Ashcroft is now Electra Investment Trust which took 10 per cent as part of a placing in November.

Much of the growth in the cleaning business is now being regarded by the Electricity Board as the industrial garment hire service, as exemplified by the 1974 Health and Safety at Work Act.

Mr Ashcroft, in his second year as chairman of two public companies sees the future growth not so much in threads but in bricks and mortar.

**Philip Robinson**

TSB .....	17%
Williams and Glyn's .....	17%

**Canadian Pacific Investments Limited**

**Notice of Annual Meeting of Shareholders**

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of Canadian Pacific Investments Limited will be held on Monday, May 5, 1990, at Le Château Champlain, Place du Canada, Montreal, Quebec, at

11.00 a.m. (daylight saving time, if operative), for the following purposes:

a. to receive the Report of the Directors, accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements and Report of the Auditors thereon, for the year ended December 31, 1979;

b. to consider and, if deemed fit, to sanction By-law No. 2, enacted by the Board of Directors on February 6, 1980, respecting the age and tenure of directors;

c. to consider and vote upon a Special Resolution to amend the Articles to change the name of the Corporation from "Canadian Pacific Investments Limited - Investissements Canadien Pacificque Limitée" to "Canadian Pacific Enterprises Limited - Les Entreprises Canadien Pacificque Limitées";

d. to consider and vote upon a

**Special Resolution to amend the Articles to divide the issued and outstanding common shares of**

the Corporation on a two for one basis;

e. to elect directors;

f. to appoint the auditors and to authorize the Board of Directors to fix their remuneration;

g. to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Board of Directors has by resolution fixed the time, before which proxies to be used at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders or any adjournments thereof must be deposited at Montreal, Quebec, with the Corporation or the Montreal Trust Company as Agent for the Corporation, at least twenty-four hours, excluding the day of the meeting, preceding the Annual Meeting or any adjournments thereof.

By Order of the Board,

**G.S. Maclean,  
General Manager, Administration  
and Corporate Secretary.**

Montreal, March 7, 1980.

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**"Opinion Leaders" Views**

What do British and European Opinion Leaders think about the relative importance of their institutions? What are their readership patterns? An indication is given in the summary reports of

**"British Opinion Leaders"**

and

**"European Opinion Leaders"**

Two surveys commissioned by The Times, carried out by an

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**& Co. Limited**  
Telephone 01-621 1212  
**enter Market**

Price	on week	Gross Divid	Yld %	P.E.
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63	-2	6.7	10.6	*3.7
28	-1	3.8	13.6	*1.8
50	—	13.8	5.4	*7.5
35	—	15.3	19.1	—
97	-1	5.0	5.1	*0.7
97	+2	7.9	7.4	*6.6
98	-2	12.8	13.1	*4.5
97	+1	16.5	15.4	*
70	—	5.2	7.4	*4.1
14	—	7.2	6.3	—
70	+10	31.3	11.6	*8.5
10	+4	14.3	6.5	*5.7
11	-3	0.8	7.3	*2.2
99	+3	12.0	15.2	—
49	+2	2.6	5.3	13.4
49	—	—	—	10.4
95	+2	4.4	4.4	*6.6
95	+2	12.1	6.5	*3.0

on of SSAP15.



## Continued from page 15

THE 1970s, 1980s TO 1990s:

However, there is a clash on

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**Business appointments**

**Clearing bank**

At the beginning of the year maintained.

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izers name new chairman

Weekly list of fixed interest securities		Latest price	prev. week
Alb. & Wilson T., Deb	100	100	100

	Latest price	prev week
Brit Shoes 7 '80-82 ..	85	85

Hawker	Sd	Ts	Deb	Latest price	prev week
				511	551

Tate & Lyle T<sub>4</sub> Dth

## Wall Street

Hawker	Sd	Ts	Deb	Latest price	prev week
				511	551

Tate & Lyle T<sub>4</sub> Dth

## Business appointments

## Clearing bankers name new chairman

Mr. S. W. Webster is now a

## Unit Trust Price

**es-change on th**

### Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

[illegible]**Unit Trust Prices—change on the week** *FT Index change on week 432.6+11.1 (2.6%)*[illegible]



## Capitalization and week's change

**LET THE GIN BE  
HIGH & DRY!**  
Really Dry Gin

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## PERSONAL CHOICE

## Broadcasting Guide

Edited by David Sinclair

## TELEVISION

## BBC 1

9.55 am Ludwig: animation to music (r).

10.00 Jackanory: Ronald Pickup continues Gabriel Allington's story Willow's Luck. Today: A Secret Friend (r).

10.15 Help! It's the Hair Bear Bunch: Cartoon (r).

10.35 Why Don't You? Fun, games and ideas for passing the time for children by children. Closedown at 11.00.

12.05 pm News.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One with Donny MacLeod, Marian Foster, Rob Langley and Bob Hall.

1.35 The Flumps: The Cloud (r). Closedown at 2.00.

2.50 Debraun Starad: Learning Welsh.

3.15 Easter Songs of Praise from Glastonbury (repeat of Sunday's programme).

3.55 Play School: The story is Henry Harter, by Daphne Jones.

4.20 Lassie: The superdog in an adventure called The River.

## BBC 2

11.00 am Play School: Same as BBC 1 at 9.55. Closedown at 11.25.

6.30 pm The Great Egg Race: More tricky problems for two competing teams to solve and another round of egg racing from Westminster County Hall.

6.55 The Past at Work: The New Iron Age. Anthony Burton visits Coalbrookdale, Llanberis and Devon to explain the role of iron-smelting in the Industrial Revolution.

7.00 Young Musician of the Year: Humphrey Burton introduces the competition to find the player with most promise. There were 500 entrants this year.

7.35 Life on Earth: In the sixth of 13 parts, David Attenborough explains the crucial stage of evolution when fishes became amphibians.

8.30 Time of My Life: Sitcom about the man for whom nothing turns out right.

9.00 News with Richard Baker.

## ITV

4.40 The Perils of Penelope Pitstop: Cartoon series featuring The Hooded Claw and the Ant Hill Mob (r).

5.00 John Craven's Newsworld.

5.10 Think of a Number: Johnny Ball shows that maths and science can be fun (r).

5.35 Paddington: Michael Bond's animated bear.

5.40 News with Richard Baker.

5.55 Nationwide.

6.50 Bugs Bunny in the cartoon film What's Opera Doc? which won an Oscar.

7.00 Young Musician of the Year: Humphrey Burton introduces the competition to find the player with most promise. There were 500 entrants this year.

7.35 Life on Earth: In the sixth of 13 parts, David Attenborough explains the crucial stage of evolution when fishes became amphibians.

8.30 Time of My Life: Sitcom about the man for whom nothing turns out right.

9.00 News with Richard Baker.

## ITV

7.20 News with subtitles for the hard of hearing.

7.35 Ain't Many Angels: A musical from the Anno Theatre, London (see Personal Choice).

8.30 Writers and Places: Tonight it is the turn of Bernard Malamud, author of The Fixer, etc.

9.00 A Question of Guilt: The case of Constance Kent in 1832, the police run into difficulties trying to trap the murderer of little Savill Kent.

## ITV

9.30 Yesterday's Witness in America: The Irish March of the United States recall the battle they had to win the vote in 1920.

10.20 Top Gear: All you need to know (and a lot you don't need to know) about the internal combustion engine and what it powers.

10.45 Newsnight.

11.30 The Old Grey Whistle Test: Studio guests are Ian Matthews and Gilt.

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6.25 Help! with Joan Shepton. Appeal on behalf of refugees from the South Africa town ship of Soweto, who have been settled in Tanzania and are trying to build a community.

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## RADIO

## Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.

6.10 Farming Today.

6.30 Today.

7.00, 8.00 News.

7.30, 8.30 Headlines.

9.00, 10.00 News.

9.00 News.

9.05 Tuesday Call.

10.00 News.

10.05 Medicine Now.

10.15 Daily Service.

10.45 Serial: The Children of Dynmow, by William Trevor (1).

11.05 Play: The Sea Shell.

11.15 Wildlife.

12.00 News.

12.02 pm You and Yours.

12.20 Down Your Way.

12.30 Daily Service.

1.00 The World at One.

1.40 The Archers.

2.00 News.

2.02 Women's Hour.

2.30 News.

3.02 Listen With Mother.

3.15 Women in Love.

3.45 Drama: The Sea Shell.

4.45 Story: The Luck of the Draw.

5.00 PM.

5.55 Weather.

6.00 News.

6.02 Women's Hour.

6.30 The Oxford Revue.

7.00 News.

7.02 The Archers.

7.30 In Touch.

8.30 Choirs of Wales.

9.15 Play: The Garden Path.

9.30 Kaleidoscope.

10.00 The World Tonight.

10.30 Round Britain Quiz.

11.00 News.

11.15 Financial World Tonight.

11.30 On the Lighter Side of Life.

12.00 News.

12.02 pm 12.30 Weather.

12.15 am-12.30 Weather.

6.50 am Regional news, weather.

7.30 Terry Wogan: 10.05.

8.00 Regional news, weather.

8.50 pm Regional news, weather.

11.00-11.30 Study on 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (2).

5.00 News. 5.05 Waggoners' Walk.

## Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.

7.00 News.

7.05 Records: Greig, Tchaikovsky, Liszt, Bartok.

8.00 News.

8.05 Records: Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart, Schubert.

9.00 News.

9.05 Week's Composer: Bach.

9.55 Piano: Bartok, Adachi, Liszt.

10.45 The Trio-Sonata (14).

11.45 Songs: Jorgens, Kaagström, Eriksson.

12.10 pm BBC Welsh 80/Thomson, Pt 1: Holst, Benjamin.

1.00 News.

1.05 Six Continents: world news.

1.25 BBCWSO, Pt 2: Nilsen (Sym 1).

2.05 Records: Beethoven, Mozart (K452).

2.45 Trio (Parikan, Fleming, Roberts), Pt 1: Haydn, Brahms (Op 101).

3.25 Interval reading.

3.55 Trio, Pt 2: Beethoven (Archduke).

4.25 Jazz Today.

4.55 News.

5.00 Music for early evening.

5.10 Discussion (with Boulton): The Art of the Conductor.

5.45 Reading: A Main Suite, by Nigel Dennis.

9.35 LPO, Pt 2: Simpson (Sym 5-1st perf).

10.15 Doctor Fischer of Geneva (4).

10.45 Piano (Stevenson): Busoni (24 Preludes).

11.55-12.00 News.

## Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Ray Moore. 5.30 Terry Wogan: 10.05.

8.00 Regional news, weather.

8.50 pm Regional news, weather.

11.00-11.30 Study on 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (2).

5.00 News. 5.05 Waggoners' Walk.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 355m/1633kHz. Radio 2 medium wave 330m/909kHz. Radio 3 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 4 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 5 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 6 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 7 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 8 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 9 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 10 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 11 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 12 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 13 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 14 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 15 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 16 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 17 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 18 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 19 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 20 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 21 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 22 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 23 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 24 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 25 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 26 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 27 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 28 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 29 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 30 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 31 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 32 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 33 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 34 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 35 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 36 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 37 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 38 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 39 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 40 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 41 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 42 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 43 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 44 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 45 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 46 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 47 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 48 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 49 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 50 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 51 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 52 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 53 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 54 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 55 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 56 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 57 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 58 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 59 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 60 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 61 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 62 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 63 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 64 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 65 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 66 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 67 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 68 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 69 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 70 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 71 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 72 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 73 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 74 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 75 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 76 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 77 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 78 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 79 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 80 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 81 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 82 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 83 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 84 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 85 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 86 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 87 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 88 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 89 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 90 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 91 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 92 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 93 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 94 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 95 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 96 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 97 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 98 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 99 medium wave 355m/1014kHz. Radio 100 medium wave 355m/1014kHz.

## Southern

As Thames except: 9.30 am Unlabeled. 9.55 News. 10.00 You Can't Be Too Careful. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.05 News. 2.10 News. 2.15 News. 2.20 News. 2.25 News. 2.30 News. 2.35 News. 2.40 News. 2.45 News. 2.50 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.05 News. 3.10 News. 3.15 News. 3.20 News. 3.25 News. 3.30 News. 3.35 News. 3.40 News. 3.45 News. 3.50 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.05 News. 4.10 News. 4.15 News. 4.20 News. 4.25 News. 4.30 News. 4.35 News. 4.40 News. 4.45 News. 4.50 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.05 News. 5.10 News. 5.15 News. 5.20 News. 5.25 News. 5.30 News. 5.35 News. 5.40 News. 5.45 News. 5.50 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.05 News. 6.10 News. 6.15 News. 6.20 News. 6.25 News. 6.30 News. 6.35 News. 6.40 News. 6.45 News. 6.50 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.05 News. 7.10 News. 7.15 News. 7.20 News. 7.25 News. 7.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.40 News. 7.45 News. 7.50 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.05 News. 8.10 News. 8.15 News. 8.20 News. 8.25 News. 8.30 News. 8.35 News. 8.40 News. 8.45 News. 8.50 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.05 News. 9.10 News. 9.15 News. 9.20 News. 9.25 News. 9.30 News. 9.35 News. 9.40 News. 9.45 News. 9.50 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.05 News. 10.10 News. 10.15 News. 10.20 News. 10.25 News. 10.30 News. 10.35 News. 10.40 News. 10.45 News. 10.50 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.05 News. 11.10 News. 11.15 News. 11.20 News. 11.25 News. 11.30 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 News. 11.50 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 News. 12.10 News. 12.15 News. 12.20 News. 12.25 News. 12.30 News. 12.35 News. 12.40 News. 12.45 News. 12.50 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.05 News. 1.10 News. 1.15 News. 1.20 News. 1.25 News. 1.30 News. 1.35 News. 1.40 News. 1.45 News. 1.50 News. 1.55 News. 2.00



